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KOKI HIROTA URGES INDIANS TO BATTLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

Rash Behari Bose Promises to Do Everything in Way of Winning Freedom

RALLY HELD AT UYENO

General Hayashi Declares Japan's Stand in Problem Has Been Clarified by Tojo

Ex-Premier Koki Hirota urged the Indian people who gathered at the dinner party held in honor of Rash Behari Bose at the Seiyoken in Uyeno Park Friday evening not to lose this golden opportunity for independence which has been offered to them by the Japanese Government.

At the meeting which was attended by more than 700 people and held under the auspices of the Black Dragon Society, there were two ex-Premiers, Koki Hirota and General Senjuro Hayashi.

The function as was aptly described by ex-Premier Koki Hirota, was "an international meeting on a scale seldom staged during the last few years," the reason being, as Mr. Hirota declared, that the Indian question has now become one of the most important questions of the day.

When all sat at the table at 6 p.m. the meeting was announced duly opened by Yoshihisa Kuzuu, director of the Kokuryu Kai (Black Dragon Society) under the auspices of which the function was held. He said among other things "The long standing question of the Indian independence movement in Japan is now being favored with the best chance for its realization. We promoted this meeting to encourage Mr. Bose and his friends to redouble their efforts to attain their old aim."

Mr. Hirota addressed the guests as one of the representatives of the promoters. "Our respected guests," he said "are strictly warned not to miss this chance offered to them. We urge you to make a bold dash forward because we know that your chance, if missed now, will not come again.

"The successive defeats of the Anglo-Saxons in the current War of Greater East Asia have stupefied our enemies," the ex-Premier continued, adding "The 400-million inhabitants of India will have no better chance than they are having now to free themselves from the tyranny of Britain."

Ex-Premier Hirota was followed by another ex-Premier in the person of General Senjuro Hayashi, who, in his words on the Indian independence leaders, said, "Japan is a nation which cannot bear to see any other people being maltreated. We could not support Mr. Bose's cause of 30 years' standing openly in the past because of the then prevailing international obstacles. Now these hindrances have been cleared away by Premier Tojo's latest Diet speech, in which he explicitly extended the Government's support to Indian independence. I heartily congratulate Mr. Bose upon the arrival of the chance for the accomplishment of his long cherished cause."

Mr. Bose, the chief guest, responded in the course of his 20-minute address, "I know some quarters are of the view that the attainment of Indian independence will be hindered by the frictions existing between various factions of the inhabitants. I would say to ease those apprehensive minds that they need not worry over such an issue. History shows there have always been the confrontation of varied views in every country before a perfect union was reached on some cause. The various views taken respectively by several factions of the Indian people at present will not prove a decisive factor to check the independence move."

Regarding the great number of the illiterate people in India, who have been kept in that state by the British, Mr. Bose declared amidst the applause of the meeting, "I am not troubled by it in any way, for I know very well that it is rather among those who are not so educated that we can find men who are really trustworthy; those so-called highly educated are apt to be blinded to many of the fundamental requisites of humanity."

The successful meeting ended at about 9:30 p.m. with the shouting of banzai for the cause of the Indian independence leaders. The gathering, at the very beginning of the meeting offered silent prayers to the war dead, and for the successful achievement of the efforts of the servicemen at the front.

Among those present were, excepting those mentioned above, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, Dr. Tetsujiro Inouye, Dr. Aikitsu Tanakadate, Dr. Kazunobu Kanokogi and Professor Nikki Kimura of the Rissho University, the last person being one of the best friends of Mr. Bose. Among Indian guests were some who came all the way from Shonan Peninsula chiefly for the purpose of joining the movement in Tokyo for the independence of their nation.

Hungarian Parliament Cheers Thanks Wire Sent by Japan Leaders

BUDAPEST, March 20.—A telegram received from leaders of the Japanese Diet thanking Hungary for sending congratulations on the occasion of the recent Japanese success's was read in the Hungarian Parliament on Thursday. At the mention of Japan and the brilliant war results achieved by the Imperial Army and Navy, the whole House broke out unanimously into enthusiastic cheers, reported the Hungarian Telegraphic Agency.

24TH HONORS GRANT ANNOUNCED BY NAVY

Prince Takamatsu Decorated For Distinguished Services In Bias Bay Landing

WAR MEMORIAL DECIDED

Will Perpetuate Memory of War Dead Heroes—Site in Koishikawa Ward Picked

The Navy Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations, on Saturday, jointly announced the 24th grant of honors to 30 naval war dead in the China Affair as well as the 10th distribution of awards to 585 living naval officers and men, reports Domei.

His Imperial Highness Commander Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu has been decorated with the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite, the Navy Ministry announced.

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, when His Imperial Highness held the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, rendered distinguished services in the Japanese landing operations on Bias Bay toward the end of 1938.

Among the naval war dead who received decorations were Captain Junichi Negi and Captain Chugoro Tatemi, both of whom took an active part in landing party campaigns in central and southern China, the announcement stated.

Among 585 living officers and men, 86 of them have been cited specially for their illustrious services, the announcement added.

War Memorial Slated

In order to perpetuate the memory of thousands of war heroes who gave their lives for the Empire in the China Affair and the Greater East Asia War, a War Memorial will be erected in the beautiful wooded area in Koshikawa Ward under the sponsorship of the Tokyo War Memorial Committee, reports Domei.

Ground-breaking ceremonies of the 21,000 tsubo (approximately 75,600 square feet) site, which includes the former grounds of the Army Engineering School and the adjoining park, will be held on April 8.

The War Memorial erected at the eastern end of the grounds, which will be capable of accommodating 20,000 worshippers, will be accessible from three wide entrances.

The total estimated cost of the memorial and the grounds will be ¥2,800,000, of which, ¥1,000,000 will be used to purchase the grounds while ¥1,000,000 will cover the cost of the memorial and incidentals such as preparation of the grounds.

The remaining ¥800,000 will be shouldered by the citizens of Tokyo in the form of labor and contributions.

Preparations of the Memorial Park grounds, planting of shrubbery and other work will be carried out mainly by volunteer labor contributed by 250,000 members of the Tokyo Young Men's Association.

A temporary ossuary will be constructed as soon as the grounds are ready to hold the ashes of the war dead until the War Memorial can be erected.

BENNETT LOSES WAR DIARY

Contained Official Records on Malay Campaign

Domei

VICHY, March , 19.—Major-General Henry Gordon Bennett, former Commander of the Australian forces in Malaya, today revealed the loss of his 75,000 word official war diary, which he had kept since January 17, making daily entries of the momentous struggle for the Malay Peninsula, according to a Havas report received here from Sydney today.

The historical document was said to have been lost when the officer, to whom it was entrusted by Major-General Bennett, was killed during an aerial bombardment.

To Expel Undesirables

Transocean

ANKARA, March 10.—The Turkish police have now begun to examine the activities of foreigners in Turkey for the purpose of weeding out undesirable elements. The first series of expulsions has already taken place. Among those expelled was a British journalist who was recently very active in distributing propaganda pamphlets.

SOLEMN RITES HELD AT HOLY SANCTUARY IN IMPERIAL PALACE

His Majesty Offers Prayer to Imperial Ancestors for Boundless Blessings

DIGNITARIES ARE PRESENT

Justice Ministry Gives Freedom To 102 Model Inmates to Honor Occasion

Shunki Koreisai, or the Imperial Ancestors Day, was solemnly observed in the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. yesterday, when His Majesty the Emperor respectfully worshipped the Imperial Ancestors at the Imperial Sanctuary and offered thanks for Their gracious blessings.

His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu and other members of the Imperial Family as well as Premier General Hideki Tojo and other high military and Government officials were present at the ceremony.

Following the prayer and offering made by Prince Kimiteru Sanjo, Chief Ritualist His Majesty, clad in ancient ceremonial costume, proceeded to the Inner Shrine.

Her Majesty the Empress then worshipped at the Shrine, followed by Count Kinfuji Muromachi, proxy for Her Majesty the Empress Dowager.

The ceremony observing the Imperial Ancestors Day was concluded with the worship of the Imperial Ancestors by members of the Imperial Family and others at the Inner Shrine.

On the auspicious occasion of Shunki Koreisai, the Justice Ministry, in order to make even the prisoners participate in the benefit of the boundless Imperial blessing, released 102 prisoners of model conduct on parole from 53 penitentiaries in the country.

'Azuma-Mai' Performed

Shunki Koreisai was also featured by a performance of ancient Japanese dance and music called "Azuma-mai" which is dedicated to the Imperial Ancestors enshrined in the Imperial Sanctuary. The traditional function was performed by Court dancers and musicians of the Imperial Household Department, the dancers being clad in white robes, girding on swords and wearing coronets decorated with cherry blossoms.

The dance and music have their inception in 920 A.D., during the reign of the Emperor Daigo.

This function has been observed since the beginning of the Meiji Era, in accordance with the historical fact that the Emperor Jimmu, after His Majesty's successful pacification of Yamato Province, was pleased to erect an altar at Tomi-no-Yama in Yamato Province and offer worship to Amaterasu-o-Mikami or the Sun Goddess.

According to tradition, the "Azuma-mai" originated in the dance a heavenly maiden performed at Udo-hama, the present Shizuoka Prefecture, in 524 A.D. This tradition is popular, being dramatized in the famous Noh play "Hagoromo."

A Historical document tells that the "Azuma-mai" was performed by 20 youths for the first time in 861 A.D. on the occasion of the memorial service for the Great Image of Buddha in the Todaiji Temple in Nara.

Since it was first adopted in the "matsuri" of the Kamo Shrine and Iwashimizu Shrine, both in Kyoto, in 886 and 942 A.D. respectively, "Azuma-mai" has been performed up to today once a year on the occasions of the anniversaries of these shrines.

At present, the Court dancers and musicians of the Imperial Household Department perform the "Azuma-mai" on the Spring and Autumn Koreisai and on Jimmu Tenno-Sai.

DIET CLOSING THURSDAY

Last Plenary Sittings of 79th Session Are Fixed

The House of Peers and the House of Representatives will hold their respective final plenary sessions on March 25, and the 79th Imperial Diet will be closed with a closing ceremony on March 26.

The Diet has been in recess since March 12, when it was especially called to pass a resolution for expressing thanks to the fighting services over the surrender of the Netherlands East Indies.

The petitions committee of the House of Representatives will meet on March 23 and 24, for disposing of remaining business.

The House of Peers will open its last plenary session at 10 a.m. March 25, and the House of Representatives at 1 p.m. the same day.

British Use Fortune Tellers

Transocean

ANKARA, March 13.—In order to enhance Britain's sinking prestige in the Near East, the British propaganda office in Egypt is now employing a number of well-known native astrologers who receive remuneration for predicting British victory. For every prophecy favorable to Britain, the British propaganda office pays £10.

Worshippers Throng Yasukuni Shrine

On the occasion of Shunki Koreisai, Festival of the Vernal Equinox, yesterday, Tokyo, on holiday, did not forget its war heroes enshrined at Yasukuni Shrine, as thousands flocked to the compounds atop Kudan Hill to pay their respects. Shown above are some of the worshippers making ablutions before approaching the sanctuary.

YOSHIZAWA EXHORTS REDOUBLED EFFORTS

Brilliant Future Foreseen but People Warned Against Complacency

EXPERTS DISCUSS WAR

Australia Said Inviting Same Fate Which Recently Befell Dutch Indies

Participating in the third of a series of roundtable conferences sponsored by the Asahi Shimbun which are designed for the purpose of bringing about constructive suggestions and criticisms regarding establishment of Greater East Asia, Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, former Foreign Minister, declared today that despite Japan's triumphs in the initial phase of the War of Greater East Asia, the Allied menace still persists in the southern regions, reports Domei.

Indicating that Great Britain and the United States will continue to pound on the back door of the East Indies from their remaining Australian base, Mr. Yoshizawa said, "this is the reason why our armed forces have increased the intensity of their attacks on Port Darwin, in Australia, and Port Moresby, in the mandated island of New Guinea."

Sealing Own Fate

Mr. Yoshizawa emphatically declared, however, that Australia is merely, inviting the fate which befell the East Indies by vainly resisting Japan.

"The present war is a by-product of the American economic blockade against Japan and this economic crime will have to be rectified hereafter by firmly commanding the natural resources of Greater East Asia," he pointed out.

Referring to the Axis' war effort in Europe, Mr. Yoshizawa said that the German-Soviet war will see remarkable developments this spring. In fact, the favorable future of the Axis nations in both Europe and Asia will be settled within the next few months, he stressed.

He confidently stated that Germany, under no circumstances, will suffer the disaster of the last World War and re-enter the Anglo-American orbit.

"Japan's participation in the new conflict has nullified America as a potential threat to Germany," Mr. Yoshizawa stated, adding, "the United States is quavering from within as a result of diminishing vital raw materials, rampant industrial sabotage, and persistent divergence of public opinion."

Seigo Nakano, member of the House of Representatives, declared that Japan's role as an Axis partner is the inevitable mission of Japan.

Revealing their helplessness to give positive support, Great Britain and the United States have been propagating the news that Soviet forces now are surging westward on the European battlefront, to counter Germany's previous announcement that the Reich will momentarily launch its spring offensive, Mr. Nakano declared.

Can't Rest on Laurels

Mr. Nakano then warned of the danger which lurks in any satisfied notion that Japan can rest on its magnificent laurels already gained, by pointing out that the Anglo-American forces are slyly waiting for signs of relaxation by Japan. "Our creed, however, is to maintain continued vigilance, and thereby render a thorough thrashing to our enemies," he said.

"This implies that we shall have to remain firm against all subtle gestures

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No Road Can Take Place of Burma Road, Says Sven Hedin, World-Famed Explorer

Transocean

BERLIN, March 11.—"The route which might replace the Burma Road does not exist," Sven Hedin, the world-famous explorer, declared yesterday in an interview with the Stockholm correspondent of the Berliner Lokaanzeiger.

Mr. Hedin said that the so-called Silk Route, formerly used by silk caravans, was now almost impassable. This route, he pointed out, traverses for thousands of kilometers the most desolate regions, deserts, and swamps.

Transports starting from the Gulf of Persia would have to pass through the Iranian mountains to the Caspian Sea, and then would have to be carried by ship to Krasnovodsk, the terminus of the Turkmanian-Siberian railway. Any plan to transport large quantites of war material by this route is so absurd that it can not be taken seriously, he said.

Another plan discussed by the British press, the construction of a direct highway from Chungking to Assam, likewise is impractical, as gigantic mountains, forming natural obstacles, never can be overcome by road builders, he said. Weather conditions likewise are most unsuitable for road building, he added.

"After the fall of Rangoon, I don't see any possibility of replacing the Burma Road by any other route," Mr. Hedin concluded.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

LONDON PRESS CHALLENGES HOME MINISTER

STOCKHOLM, March 20.—The London press rallied to the support of the Daily Mirror which was threatened with suppression by Herbert Morrison, Minister for Home Affairs and Security before the House of Commons yesterday.

The British Home Minister told the House of Commons that he had warned the Daily Mirror to stop publishing matter that was injurious to the nation's war efforts. He charged that the journal was intent on exploiting sensational news and was recklessly indifferent to national interest. The London newspapers took up the cause of the blacklisted Daily Mirror, which is under strict surveillance of the Home Ministry, by uniting in opposition to the Minister's statement. The London Times declared that Mr. Morrison should use his authority only with the greatest of care, for the suppression of freedom of opinion, especially in the time of war, might bring about undue damage to the nation.

CASEY'S APPOINTMENT WORRIES AUSTRALIA

LISBON, March 20.—Grave concern is being expressed in Australian political quarters following the announcement of the appointment of Richard Casey, Australian Minister to Washington, as the new British Secretary of State for the Middle East and member of the British War Cabinet.

The Melbourne Herald reported the reluctance of the Commonwealth Government to make a shift of its diplomatic representative in the American capital. Prime Minister John Curtin has made public the statement that he has expressed such an opinion to Casey, but that this was not in the way of an instruction.

It appeared to political observers in Canberra that it was a question of Casey subordinating his personal political ambitions to the interests of his country. In view of the critical position into which Australia has been placed in the Pacific theater of the war, the decision taken by Casey is being watched with the greatest interest.

STILLWELL ADMITS DELIVERIES DIFFICULT

SHANGHAI, March 20.—Lieutenant-General Stillwell, of the U.S. Army, who is military adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, admitted the great difficulties of making deliveries of war materials to Chungking.

In an address yesterday he said that the United States would provide everything that Chungking needed except oil, then he proceeded to qualify his statement by declaring that the transportation routes were long and dangerous, and that it would be a most difficult problem to bring all the supplies. He also admitted the shortage of ship bottoms to carry the goods and that American production was still far from its peak.

Von Papen for Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, March 20.—Colonel Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, is returning to Berlin to report to the Government and to consult a doctor on his injured ear, a spokesman of the Foreign Office today declared in commenting on the Reich envoy's departure yesterday from Ankara.

To Resume Broadcasting

Domei

SHONAN CITY, March 20.—The former Singapore Broadcasting Station located in the northern suburbs of Shonan City, which was damaged in the recent hostilities and later deliberately wrecked by the British, will resume broadcasting early in April, thanks to repair work now being rushed by Japanese experts.

JAPANESE CARRY OUT HEAVY RAID ON PORT MORESBY

Enemy's Harbor Facilities Subjected to Serious Attack

AUSTRALIANS ADMIT

Domei

LISBON, March 20.—Powerful squadrons of the Japanese air forces today again subjected Port Moresby, in New Guinea, to heavy assaults, the Australian High Command announced, according to a Canberra dispatch reaching here.

The first wave of Japanese planes violently machine-gunned harbor facilities, while the second group rained explosives on the port.

Dutch Officers Surrender

Domei

A JAPANESE BASE IN BORNEO, March 21.—With Dutch Borneo virtually under Japanese control, two former officials of Dutch Borneo on March 16 surrendered to Japanese Forces, while Dutch officers and men have surrendered to the Japanese one after another in the past few days.

On March 15, 27 officers and men, including the commander of the Dutch Garrison troops in western Borneo, seven officers and 12 non-commissioned officers, gave themselves up to the Japanese.

Peace Restored

Domei

SURABAYA, March 21.—With rapid restoration of peace and order thanks to strenuous efforts of the Japanese Forces, Surabaya steadily is regaining prosperity.

The entire city adopted Japan's time yesterday and all Chinatown shops have been re-opened for business.

Meanwhile, mine sweeping operations which are being carried out in the port jointly by the Japanese Army and Navy are expected to be completed within a few days.

British Dissatisfied

Domei

BERNE, March 20.—A great portion of the British people is dissatisfied with the recently reorganized Churchill Cabinet and believe it is possible further to strengthen the British Government by placing better men in the right place, it was reported here today from London.

Such trend is reflected in an article written by Sir William Beveridge to the London Times pointing out that the recent Cabinet reorganization is not sufficient for the prosecution of the war. Change of not only method but also of spirit is desirable in the Cabinet reorganization, he declared.

First of all, he pointed out, the important industries should be placed under Government control because pursuit of individual profits in wartime must be rejected. Breaking the hard shell of compromise policy and inseparable relations with political parties, the Cabinet should be reorganized in such a manner as to solve various problems quickly so as to secure as much time as possible, as time is an indispensable factor in carrying on war.

52 Cyclists Racing From Ise to Tokyo With Sacred Amulets

A bicycle relay race between the Grand Shrines at Ise and the Imperial Plaza, in Tokyo started from Uji-Yamada at 8:00 o'clock, March 21, with two Kanto and Kansai teams carrying 100 amulets of the Grand Shrines which will be offered to the War and Navy Ministries for the purpose of speeding destruction of the United States and the British Empire, according to Domei. Fifty-two members of the two teams lined up in front of the Inner Shrine of Ise at 7:30 o'clock Saturday and bowed in the direction of the Imperial Palace. The race was started after two members of the Kanto and Kansai teams and the two team managers had proceeded to the front of a hall dedicated to sacred dances and received the amulets.

62 SOVIET PLANES SMASHED IN BATTLE

German Air Forces Sink 6,000-Ton Merchantman Off British Shores

SPANISH TROOPS ACTIVE

Rumanian 33rd Infantry Regiment Cited for Extreme Bravery in Action

Domei

BERLIN, March 20.—The High Command of the German armed forces announced today that the Luftwaffe dealt devastating blows to the Soviet air forces, destroying 62 Soviet planes yesterday.

The enemy lost 62 airplanes, of which 42 were shot down in air combats on the eastern front, the communique stated, admitting five German planes failed to return.

The 46th infantry regiment of the Spanish forces, the communique continued, since the beginning of February has been warding off numerous attacks by numerically superior enemy forces inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and destroying 162 tanks in 11 days.

During the last few days the Rumanian 33rd infantry regiment distinguished itself in operations by particular bravery, the High Command said.

In waters around England, German air forces last night sunk a merchantman of 6,000 tons at a point south of Portland in addition to two vessels of medium size which were so severely damaged that they must be considered as a total loss, the communique stated.

From March 10 to 19 the British air forces lost 62 airplanes, of which 28 were lost over the Mediterranean and North Africa, the communique concluded.

Greek Ship Sunk

Domei

LISBON, March 20.—A medium-sized vessel sailing under the Greek flag has been attacked and sunk by an Axis submarine off the Atlantic coast of the United States and an United States freighter has been torpedoed by a German U-boat in Atlantic waters, according to an announcement issued today by the United States Navy Department in Washington.

British Eyeing Norway

Asahi Service

ZURICH, March 19.—German military circles are saying that there is a possibility of the Allied forces starting operations to land at Norway because of the long indented coastline, in connection with the strong British public opinion urging the Government to start one positive attack. All London newspapers are saying that all offensives incur danger but that the greatest danger lies in not starting action.

The advance of American troops to Iceland is believed to have been made for effecting a landing on Norway, but it is said to be impossible for American forces to occupy Norway for any long period.

Although the present Norwegian administration is very friendly to Germany, no peace treaty has been concluded between Germany and Norway.

Also, British newspapers are reporting that Germany is desiring to occupy Sweden, but it seems that Germany entertains no such desires. Newspapers here are pointing out the fact that the Allies are considering the coast of Italy as very weakly defended, and that if they invade Italy, they will control the vast area from Syria to India, thus bringing a serious effect on the War of Greater East Asia.

On the other hand, Germany is now making full preparations for the spring offensive. All gas-masks possessed by German citizens were recently examin-

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S. AMERICAN STATES TOLD TO STUDY JAPANESE NOTE

Valuable Opportunity Given to Countries to Reconsider Attitude Toward Axis

The Japanese Government's protest to Brazil regarding the latter's treatment of Japanese nationals should serve as "a valuable opportunity for other South American countries to reconsider their attitude" toward Axis powers, the Chugai Shogyo editorially declared Saturday morning.

The Chugai expressed the hope that the South American countries would lead their people toward obtaining a correct, and clear picture of conditions in East Asia and the Pacific.

The situation in Brazil, wherein the Brazilian Government and the people are taking "unlawful measures" against Axis nationals in reprisal against sinking of a Brazilian vessel by submarine action cannot be overlooked, the paper asserted.

Although Brazil's anti-Japanese actions, such as confiscating Japanese property, anti-Japanese demonstrations and others are not necessarily made with the purpose of bringing pressure to bear against Axis countries, the United States influence and its efforts to bring Brazil directly under American control are really at the back of Brazil's measures, the Chugai said.

The paper pointed out that there are some people within the Brazilian government who, under the guise of stabilizing and controlling domestic politics, are dancing to the tune of the United States' dollar diplomacy.

The Chugai declared that Brazil, under the spell of the United States' Good Neighbor policy and the American dollar, has "lost her authority and independence."

MANCHOUKUO ENVOY VISITS HIGH OFFICERS

Another Eventful Day in Tokyo Spent by Premier General Chang Ching-hui

General Chang Ching-hui, Special Envoy from Manchoukuo, visited the homes of General Baron Shigeru Honjo, President of the Wounded Soldiers' Protection Board, the late Marshal Nobuyoshi Muto, and General Takashi Hishikari, on March 21, the sixth day of his stay in Tokyo.

With the highest medals of Japan and Manchoukuo glittering on his chest, the Envoy visited the home of General Baron Honjo in Nakano, at 9:20 a.m., accompanied by several prominent officials. The General, clad in mufti, greeted the Envoy in his guest-room, where they conversed for some time. Knowing the busy program of the Manchoukuo Envoy, General Honjo did not detain him for long, and parted with him, saying, "I hope you will call again in the near future."

At 10 a.m. General Chang Ching-hui visited the home of the late Marshal Muto. Besides the widow of the late Marshal, there was present Lieutenant-Commander Koji Muto, son of the late Marshal.

Madame Muto greeted General Chang with the words, "During his lifetime my husband considered it an honor to serve under His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo. I am sure my husband would be happy were he living now in view of the splendid conditions prevailing in Manchoukuo. I hope the winter in Manchoukuo was not too cold?"

"It was quite a pleasant winter," replied the Manchoukuo Envoy, "I sincerely hope you will kindly condescend to be present at the Tenth Anniversary Celebrations this autumn."

The General stayed for ten minutes, and then departed for the house of General Hishikari amidst the cheers of the crowd outside the house. General Hishikari met General Chang in uniform at his house in Aoyama.

"A soldier cannot fight on an empty stomach," said the Japanese General, "Is there such a saying in Manchoukuo?"

"From ancient times," replied General Chang, "we used to consider clothing, food and shelter as the three essentials of life. Of the three, food is the most important. Last year, our crops did not come up to expectations due to bad weather and the lack of labor, but the output of soya beans was quite good. It is our intention to increase the production of the other grains as well.

"Let me take this opportunity to pray with you for a bumper crop of soya beans," said General Hishikari. "Young and old, sick and healthy, can all eat soya beans, whether it is winter or summer, for the soya bean can be eaten at all times."

At 11 a.m. the Envoy returned to his rooms at the Imperial Hotel.

At 12 p.m. General Chang attended the party held in his honor at the Imperial Hotel.

After this, he proceeded to the Manchoukuo Embassy, and gave instructions and advice to all the Manchou officials in Tokyo.

At 3 p.m. he attended the tea party in his honor sponsored by the Japan Red Cross Society.

At 6:30 General Chang gave a dinner party at the Imperial Hotel attended by all the men who had performed distinguished services for the establishment of Manchoukuo. Meanwhile, Dr. Yuan Chen-tse, member of the Envoy's suite, acting as proxy for General Chang, visited the Gokoku Temple in Koishikawa at 2 p.m., and paid his respects before the grave of the late Marshal Muto.

CUBA ENFORCES BLACKOUTS

Males 18-65 Must Register for Military Service

Immediate enforcement of complete blackout in all coastal cities and towns has been ordered by the Cuban Government, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch received on Saturday from Buenos Aires, quoting Havana dispatches.

General mobilization of all males between 18 and 65 years of age also was ordered by the Cuban Government, the report stated.

62 Soviet Planes Smashed in Battle

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ed to see whether they are serviceable.

German Military leaders have gathered at Chancellor Hitler's headquarters and discussed concrete plans for the spring offensive. The officers and men have had their leaves cancelled.

Regarding Turkey, a Budapest newspaper printed addresses of the Turkish President and Foreign Minister, declaring that even with the invasion of the Soviet forces into Iraq, the Soviet Union is not disturbing the peace of Turkey. Commenting on the addresses, a Sofia newspaper said that Turkey and Bulgaria will take joint action against Bolshevism, but Germany is silent.

There is also a view that Germany is still expecting that Turkey will join the Axis, and that the German-Turkish relations will become brighter through the diplomatic efforts of German Ambassador von Papen.

Yoshizawa Exhorts Redoubled Efforts

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or misleading rumors.

"The Axis' mission must be solved with determination and confidence in our decisions. That is the key to victory in the present emergency," the speaker concluded.

Late Marshal's Family Thanked

General Chang Ching-hui, Manchoukuo Premier, now visiting Tokyo as Special State Envoy of Manchoukuo, paid a visit to the residence of the late Marshal Nobuyoshi Muto, first Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, who died at Hsinking on July 22, 1933. To Mrs. Nobuko Muto, widow, and Lieutenant-Commander Koji Muto, son, of the late Marshal, General Chang expressed his profound appreciation for the assistance given by the late Marshal for the establishment of the Empire of Manchoukuo.

U.S. CITIZENS FACING HARD RIGORS OF WAR

Former Way of Living Disappearing as Spendings Rise And Taxes Increased

The total war which the United States is now experiencing stands in direct contrast to the "American way of living" for which Roosevelt now claims to be fighting. His lust for power and the necessary privations of warfare have drowned all freedom in the life of the American people. The American public has been deprived of just those little luxuries of everyday life which were so typical of them, reports Transocean.

Apart from the sharp increase in rents and the rise of prices which war of necessity brings with it, price control has now been introduced. This, however, leaves a loophole for shrewd manipulators. Taxes and revenues show a considerable upward trend whereas of course the wages remain on the same level parallel with the price control.

However, what chiefly affects the United States is the enormous armament program which is to be carried through with a supreme financial effort. Thus the House of Representatives has passed a bill for naval armaments appropriating no less than $2,500,000,000 for the purpose. The American Congress seems to be in a colossal "yes" mood.

There hardly seems to be anybody who asks the question of whether or not the United States will be in a position at all to cope with the tremendous task of satisfying the civil needs of the population as well as the huge armament program. Those circles don't seem to be aware what it takes to carry out such a tremendous program technically as well as materially even if it is drawn out over several years.

Considering that the United States is experiencing such an enormous shortage of aluminum, that strenuous endeavors have been made to collect every available aluminum pot and pan, and outside of the armament industry nothing may be manufactured out of aluminum, the fundamental material in the aeronautic industry, one cannot imagine how the United States can be in a position to build 180,000 or 200,000 planes. It rather seems that the figures mentioned by Roosevelt are partly for propaganda value, and partly dreams of wishful thinking which will never come true.

It can be imagined what enormous privations will be experienced in the daily life of the American people if even an attempt is made toward carrying out this program.

The American people will then realize that there are only two possibilities. Either to stay away from the war altogether, or to be involved in it fully. The attempt made by President Roosevelt, to conduct a comfortable war from a distance, in which only material aid would be rendered while huge profits would be poured into the pockets of American profiteers, is no longer possible.

Economic Pearl Harbor

Transocean

LISBON, March 11.—Drastic restrictions on gasoline consumption for civilians in the United States were described by the New York Herald Tribune yesterday as an "economic Pearl Harbor," according to a New York dispatch.

The paper pointed out that, besides prohibiting sale of new tires to private car-owners, the Government is planning to requisition private-owned automobile tires.

The standard of living of the American people depends on these things, the paper said.

Hungarian Revenues Up

Transocean

BUDAPEST, March 12.—Some interesting figures about the development of Hungary's finances were mentioned by the Secretary of State in the Ministry of Finance, Ludwig Szasz, today. Revenue from rates and taxes increased from 1,150,000,000 in 1939 to 2,300,000,000 in 1941. Part of this gigantic increase, he said, was due to expansion of the Hungarian state.

Roosevelt, Churchill Having Bitter Time Swallowing Big Mistake They Chewed Off

On February 23, a Japanese submarine appeared off the coast of California and leisurely shelled oil installations near Santa Barbara for 25 minutes. The great United States Army, Navy and Air Force—not to mention the Coast Guard—did not make an appearance until long after the shooting was over; and even the President admitted that he did not think the raider had been destroyed. Mr. Roosevelt's armed forces, which were to protect the world, failed miserably to protect the American mainland against a lone Japanese raider, observes Transocean.

On the same day, German submarines, to lend emphasis to the President's sad fireside chat, sank 8 more American merchantmen off the east coast of the United States. German U-boats have made several appearances in the Caribbean Sea. They shelled the Island of Aruba and sank a number of tankers. But they failed to find the United States Atlantic Patrol? The American Navy apparently is everywhere—except where it is needed!

It's a pretty difficult problem to tell who is a more unhappy man, Churchill or Roosevelt. Both have cost their country dearly. Both are hiding their heads in shame . . . or at least confusion. Probably it is a question of who has the great ego; but both are so conceited, it's hard to decide who likes himself more. However, from the tone of their speeches, both Churchill and Roosevelt apparently feel that the whole world is wrong . . . and only they are right. But the consolation derived is negligible.

But even the staunchest defenders of Roosevelt and Churchill cannot deny the fact that these men have been guilty of the gravest errors of judgment. They sought a war they thought they would not have to fight. They believed that Japan would back down before a show of force. In a poker game—only money is lost; but Churchill and Roosevelt gambled with blood . . . and with their countries' destiny. Two wilful old men who sought to impose their will upon the world have wrecked the Anglo-Saxon people.

Considering what has happened, it is almost impossible to conceive of an ego so great as to make possible the disasters that have been visited upon Britain and the United States since the Pacific war broke out. No amount of under-estimation of the enemy's strength or over-estimation of their own should have made possible the sweeping Japanese victories in the South-west Pacific. With so much at stake—at least elementary precautions should have been taken. But they were not—because Churchill and Roosevelt were so blindly conceited. And their only alibi now is unpreparedness. The self-appointed saviors of the world—who were supposed to be ready six months ago—today plead unpreparedness. Let their own people judge them. . . .

The American press has now been gagged by censorship; but recently the Philadelphia Record took a back-handed slap at the President by demanding a "Pearl Harbor" incident for the Axis, which was an adroit way of saying that Roosevelt was a liar. . . . because the President had said that America's losses in Hawaii were only 3 warships. After all, it would hardly be worth while to prepare a trap for three warships. . . . and the Philadelphia Record wanted full revenge for the Pearl Harbor debacle.

U.S., BRITAIN PUT PRESSURE ON VICHY

Tendency for France to Lean Toward Axis Feared—Propaganda in Full Blast

With all the means at their disposal London and Washington are attempting to malign France and the French Government in Vichy. The ulterior motive behind these endeavors not only lies in the fear that the present attitude of France may present direct aid to the Axis powers, but also in anger over the fact that this country has determined on a policy which at least runs parallel to that of the Axis. This is the only way for France, which is fighting for her very existence, observes Transocean.

The obstacle which England and the United States by various methods endeavored to pile up against France reveal more and more clearly their treacherous character and are an excellent example of the measures employed by the Anglo-Saxons in the following up of their aim by sabotaging and robbing France with no other thought but to bring about the enriching of a clique which they veil by well-sounding phrases of democracy and liberty.

France has had to experience a full share of this fighting method. Its ships were confiscated in United States ports although the United States was at peace with France. The islands St. Pierre and Miquelon off the Newfoundland coast were occupied by the so-called "Degaullists" without more than an empty formal protest by the United States. The Caribbean possessions of France are in constant danger of being confiscated by the United States, which would not hesitate to carry out the impending threat.

Beyond that, Britain has done everything in her power to prevent American foodstuffs from reaching the starving children of France, starving through the fault of Great Britain.

Of late, British propaganda has gone a step further by directing her attacks against the Vichy government in asserting that the victories of Colonel General Romel in Libya were only due to the permission granted by the Vichy government in allowing the Germans to transport their military supplies across the French North African possessions.

Finally accusations to the effect that Dakar in French West-Africa is a German base, has been brought up and refuted so often, that it only has to be mentioned without a comment as a typical example of the illogical and anti-French propaganda emanating from London and Washington.

US-French relations are typically illustrated by the requisitioning of the luxury liner Normandie and a further 43,000 tons of French bottoms. Also of note was the criminal negligence resulting in the loss of the Normandie.

While United States Ambassador Admiral Leahy in Vichy finds fault with the various Ministries by hair-splitting methods, Washington entirely disregards the international law by requisitioning ships and turning them into troop transports to aid England.

At the same time the American press, instigated by their arrogant President, has the shamelessness to criticize France's correct and sensible attitude.

BRITISH FINANCIAL YEAR TO END IN BIG DEFICIT

Direct and Indirect Taxes Cover Only 45 Per Cent of Total Expenditures

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, March 18.—The English financial year will terminate at the end of this month with 2,600,000,000 pounds of deficit, according to Swedish press reports.

Despite the increase of taxes and the drastic method of collecting taxes, especially of small incomes, only 45 per cent of the total expenditures are being covered by direct and indirect taxation.

One-third of the deficit will be covered by the increase of the floating debt, while the rest will be financed by war loans.

The income taxes will not be increased for the new budget year, since the treasury is convinced that a further increase would antagonize the workers too much, who according to the present system have to sacrifice practically all their overtime earnings for taxation.

DUTCH COMMANDER TELLS JAVA BATTLE

Survivor of Fight Between Allied And Japanese Fleets Outlines Episode

Domei

LISBON, March 20.—A detailed description, of the naval battles off Java and Surabaya on February 27 and 28 respectively, when the United Nations' Fleet was practically wiped out by the Japanese Navy, was given by the former commander of the 1,310-ton East Indies destroyer, Kortenaer, who after making a hair-breadth escape has been interviewed by the Chicago Daily News somewhere in Australia, according to reports received here today from Sydney.

The story related by the commander is as follows:

After the entire United Nations' Fleet had remained for 37 hours continuously in battle position while patroling from the northern coast of Madura Island to the west of Rembang, Admiral Doorman, Fleet Commander of the Allied Squadron, radioed Admiral O.E.L. Helfrich, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Fleet, that "the exhaustion point had been far exceeded," and proposed to return the fleet to Surabaya.

The time was about 3:30 p.m. of February 27, and the United Nations Fleet's position was about midway between Bawean Island and Surabaya.

Just at this moment the Allied fleet was notified by a reconnaissance plane that a huge Japanese convoy had been located about 50 miles to the northwest.

Upon receiving this report, Admiral Helfrich issued an order to immediately attack the convoy, which was heavily guarded by a large squadron of Japanese warships.

Allies Prepare Action

Subsequently, the Allied fleet approached the Japanese fleet on the starboard side in line ahead. The heavily armed British destroyers, Electra and Jupiter, led the Allied line one mile ahead of the cruisers. The 6,500-ton Dutch flagship, de Ruyter, from which Admiral Doorman commanded the fleet, led the cruisers which were lined up with the 8,400-ton Exeter (British), the 9,000-ton Houston (U.S.), the 7,000-ton Perth (Australian), and the 6,000-ton Java (Dutch) in succession.

The American cruiser Houston requested to be put in the middle of the line as only six forward 8-inch guns were operating because the three-gun turret on the aft of the ship had been disabled by the Japanese bombers about one month previously.

At the rear, lightly armed American destroyers spread an anti-submarine screen. The Dutch destroyers, Kortenaer and Witt de With, were situated two miles to port of the line to escort any cruisers if they were rendered disabled during the battle and the British destroyer, Encounter, was one mile in the rear.

The Allied fleet was proceeding at 25 knots an hour when the battle began. It was 13 minutes past 4 o'clock and the two fleets were 25,000 yards apart, when the first guns began to roar. Shortly before this, the Japanese succeeded in moving their transports to the north.

As soon as the Houston and Exeter opened fire, the Japanese fleet spread a smoke-screen.

Admiral Doorman ordered the Allied fleet to steam nearer the enemy. The Perth and Houston kept up a continuous fire despite the concentrated fire from the Japanese warships.

Exeter Hit

At 10 minutes past 5 o'clock, an enemy shell crashed into the engine room of the Exeter, which was compelled to withdraw from the main fighting line so as not to impede the Houston.

When the Exeter made a 10-degree turn, the Houston, Perth and Java followed, and the de Ruyter and the destroyers turned to follow the line. Whether this was a purposely made strategical move, or whether it was a blunder is yet unknown, but the entire United Nations' Fleet turned into port.

It was at this moment that the Kortenaer was hit by a torpedo and sunk.

About half an hour later, three Japanese cruisers were seen to pass, and probably the British destroyer, Electra, was sunk by these ships.

The battles off Surabaya were fought in daylight or under a bright moon, and the intention of the Allied fleet to successfully engage the enemy by taking advantage of the bad weather was completely frustrated.

WAR REGULATION CHANGE BY NAVY CALLED TIMELY

America and Britain Have Been Using Illegal Methods, Says Nichi, Approving Move

The Navy Ministry action in revising a part of the Naval Warfare Regulation, announced on Saturday, is quite timely since Britain and the United States after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have been employing "illegal naval warfare tactics," utterly disregarding International Law, declared the Nichi Nichi in its editorial Saturday.

The time now has come when "the definition of neutrality should be fundamentally re-examined" because modern war is not only confined to armed forces but to propaganda war at large, the journal said.

The value of existence of International Law has been doubted on many occasions. This is chiefly due to the "illegal tactics on the part of Britain and the United States to utilize it only for the purpose of maintaining the old world order," the Nichi Nichi said.

Britain and the United States, without any hesitation have been violating International Law after the Axis Powers rose to break the bonds of the world order.

Under these conditions, there is "no reason for our country to tolerate such illegal acts of Britain and the United States any more."

In view of the above fact, it is clear that no country should object to the present revision of the Naval Warfare Regulation on the part of Japan, concluded the Nichi Nichi.

Inaugural Meeting Of Body Promoting Martial Arts Held

Marking a new and powerful start for promoting the traditional military arts of Japan, the inaugural ceremony of the Dai Nippon Butokukai, or Greater Japan Military Arts and Virtue Development Association was held in Tokyo on Saturday afternoon. The inaugural ceremony was honored with the presence of His Imperial Highness Field-Marshal Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, Patron of the Association, according to Domei. It was also attended by Premier General Hideki Tojo, in his capacity as first chairman of the Association, as well as several other Cabinet Ministers and approximately 300 Government and civilian representatives. Following the merger with some 30 similar bodies, the Dai Nippon Butokukai was established as the sole organization to enhance the martial arts to encourage the advance of national science during the current wartime situation.

WANG EULOGIZES IDEALS OF KUOMINTANG COMRADE

Work for China Reconstruction With Spirit of Late Dr. Tseng, Says Leader

Domei

NANKING, March 21.—"We must proceed courageously for the reconstruction of China and strive to foster and protect the new order in East Asia with the same noble spirit of the late Dr. Tseng Chung-ming, who sacrificed himself for China's rehabilitation," President Wang Ching-wei, today declared on the occasion of the third anniversary of Dr. Tseng's death.

"With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia" he continued. "China has been entrusted with the mission of exerting its maximum efforts to establish a new order in Greater East Asia in full concert with Japan. The responsibility is extremely weighty and numerous tasks are imposed upon us for its disposal.

"Stabilization of peace and order and improvement of economic living of the people are especially important work requiring our foremost endeavors.

"By eliminating Chungking's attempts to disturb peace and order, we must do everything in our power to fulfill our great mission for the reconstruction of China, as well as for the complete protection of Greater East Asia with the spirit of the late Dr. Tseng Chung-ming."

NEW TRAFFIC RULES FOR BLACK-OUTS SET

Prevention of Accidents During Precautions Sought Through Instructions

With the object of preventing traffic accidents during air raid precautions, experts of the Metropolitan Police Board drafted new traffic instructions yesterday.

The instructions immediately were sent to all the local transit companies as well as the heads of different ward offices of the city for immediate execution.

At the beginning of the instructions, the authorities asked all citizens to refrain from going outdoors on non-urgent business and also from using traffic facilities during rush hours and at night.

The instructions also require citizens to keep strictly to the left and closely observe signals at intersections and prohibit them from crossing streets immediately before or after moving vehicles.

It also provides that citizens should take trains, buses, trolleys and other means of transportation, while the parking of automobiles and bicycles on street for repair is strictly prohibited.

Strict observance of 15 kilometers per hour speed by trolley cars and 20 kilometers by automobile at night is also provided.

It is recalled that Lieutenant-General Bunjiro Horiuchi, retired, and well-known supporter of patriotic movements, was killed instantly at Hibiya intersection last Sunday night when hit by an unidentified taxi during a blackout.

PUBLIC NOTICE

S.S. ANALOCK
Ship's Registry: British
Captain: O. Johannessen
Nationality: Norwegian
Address: Kaigan-dori, Kobe

S.S. DESLOCK
Ship's Registry: British
Captain: A. Steen
Nationality: Norwegian
Address: Bergin, Norway

S.S. MUNLOCK
Ship's Registry: British
Captain: K. B. Einarsen
Nationality: Norwegian
Address: No fixed address

The above three steamers, captured in Yokohama Harbour on 8th December, 1941, by vessels of the Imperial Japanese Navy, will be adjudicated by this Prize Court. Notice is hereby given to all interested persons that petitions in writing may be submitted to this Court within thirty (30) days from the day following the publication of this Notice in the Official Gazette.

The Yokosuka Prize Court.
24th March, 1942.

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END OF BRITISH RULE IN WEST ASIA NEARS

Defeats of Allies and Approaching Danger to India Shaking Tottering Empire

Despite British attempts to strengthen its position in western Asia, continued defeats suffered by the United Nations as well as the dangers confronting India and the Indian Ocean have all added to further shaking the tottering foundation of British influence in this part of the world, the Yomiuri editorially declared on Saturday, reports Domei.

After facing bitter defeats on the European front, Britain attempted to strengthen its weakening position in the Mediterranean by carrying out relentless attacks on Iran and Iraq in hopes of bolstering at the same time its position in western Asia, the journal stated.

However, with the progress of the Greater East Asia War and the downfall of Singapore, the surrender of the East Indies and the wholesale rout of its forces in Burma, Britain's domination of the Indian Ocean and India has been seriously threatened.

Furthermore, the Yomiuri stressed that the security of the Indian Ocean, which has served as a supply artery to western Asia, has been shattered with the development of the current war.

In the event India casts off the yoke of British domination and becomes independent and if the Indian supply artery falls into Japanese hands, the paper asserts the position of Britain in western Asia is doomed.

Adding to the British difficulties is the anti-British sentiment, which is brewing among various races in western Asia.

Under these unfavorable circumstances, Britain is faced with the impossible task of defending both India and western Asia.

Greatly alarmed at this turn of affairs, Britain is resorting to every possible means to drag Turkey into the war, but Turkey has followed a policy of rejecting all British interference.

Now the Soviet Union is the only nation on which Britain can rely but Moscow, the editorial said, also cannot be expected to assist Britain if it is to suffer unfavorable results.

Such being the case, Britain, despite its frantic efforts, cannot do anything to improve its badly endangered position.

India

(Continued from Page 6)

"I do not hesitate to say that both the Government of England and of India appear to me, up to the present moment, unable to answer satisfactorily the charge of having taken every means in their power of breaking to the heart the words of promise they have uttered to the ear."

Element in Caste System

The final element in the real caste system of India is the social treatment of the Hindus by the British. The latter may be genial Englishmen when they arrive, gentlemen famous as lovers of fair play; but they are soon turned, by the example of their leaders and the poison of irresponsible power, into the most arrogant and overbearing bureaucracy on earth. "Nothing can be more striking," said a report to Parliament, in 1830, "than the scorn with which the people have been practically treated at the hands of even those who were actuated by the most benevolent motives."

The English in India act as if they felt (as doubtless they do) that their superior position can be best maintained by asserting it at every step, by avoiding participation in the life of the people, by setting up against them every aristocratic social distinction, by treating them in every way as an inferior race. Kohn describes this arrogance as "known to no other colonizing nation." Sunderland reports that the British treat the Hindus as strangers and foreigners in India, in a manner "quite as unsympathetic, harsh and abusive as was ever seen among the Georgia and Louisiana planters in the old days of American slavery"; and he tells of several cases in which British soldiers forcibly ejected from railway compartments educated Brahmins and courtly rajahs who had tickets for this space.

Self-Confidence Lost

The result is a pitiful crushing of the Hindu spirit, a stifling of its pride and growth, a stunting of genius that once flourished in every city of the land. Have we felt that the Hindu character is degraded, that it lacks virility and initiative? But what people could have retained these qualities under such ruthless alien rule? "Subjection to a foreign yoke," says Professor Ross, "is one of the most potent cause of the decay of nations."

"The foreign system under which India is governed today," says Gandhi, "has reduced India to pauperism and emasculation. We have lost self-confidence."

The British charge the Hindu with lack of manliness; but it is the British who have driven it out of him by the accident of superior guns and the policy of merciless rule. If there is rebellion in India today let every true Briton be glad; for it means that India is not quite dead, that the spirit of liberty is risen again, and that the Hindu can be a man after all.

Times Book Shelf

(Continued from Page 6)

the responsible leaders of the Union and Progress Party had escaped to Germany. Turkey was in a state of general anarchy.

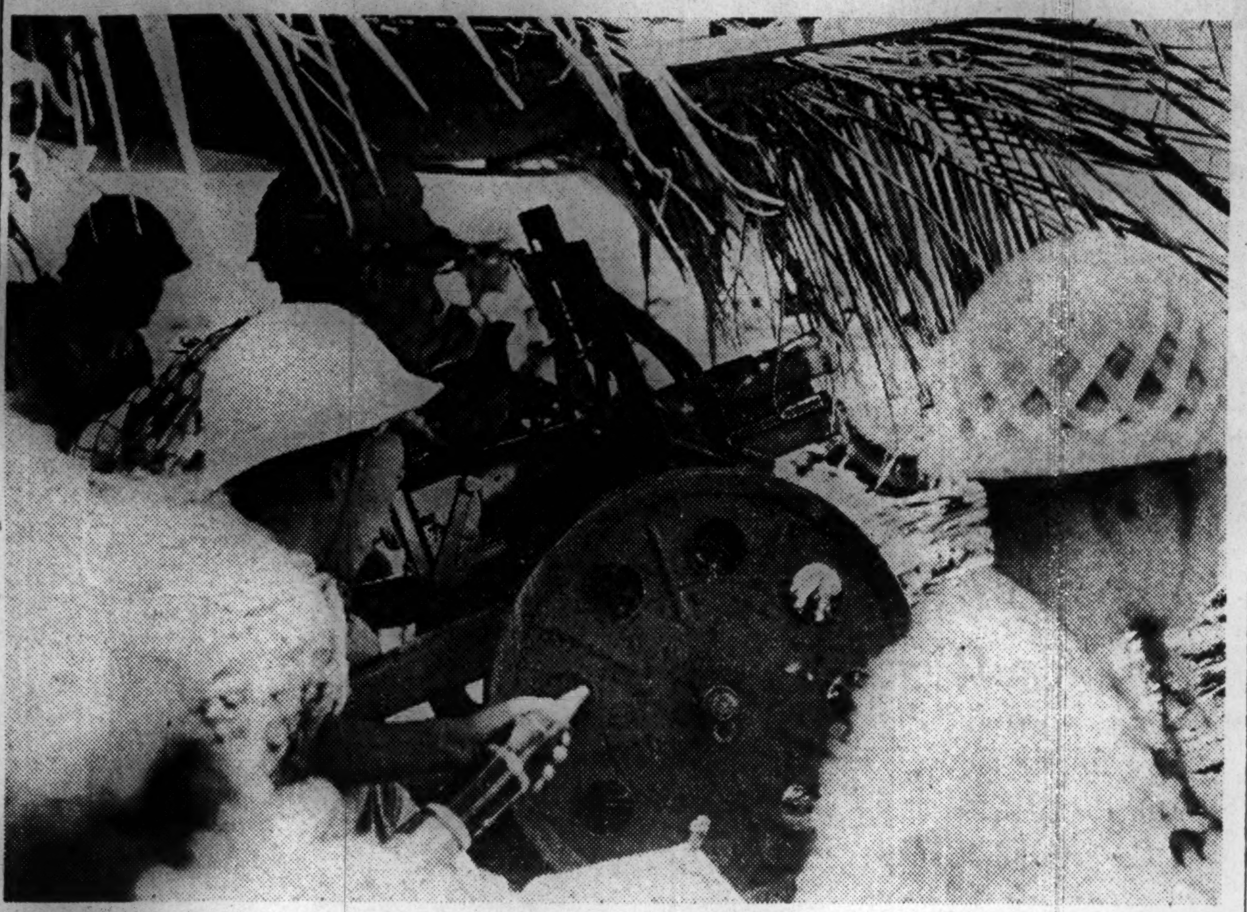
Hero and Adventurer

Although the life of Enver Pasha shows so many interesting traits, there have not been written up to date many stories or books about him. The reason for this silence is simple enough. The historic events connected with the political activities of Enver were entirely overshadowed by other occurrences of the post-war period. Furthermore, the source-material which would be necessary for an author has a Turkish setting with Turks as dominating characters. Therefore, if a European writer like Richard Euringer, who belongs to the leading representatives of the present German literature, has written a work dealing with the last years of Enver's life, we are right to expect the picture of a man engaged in violent activities, for it was clear that a patriot and a hero of his kind could not be silenced but by death. With carefully controlled atmosphere and consistency, the book gives a remarkable impression of the Turkish mind and can be regarded as a masterpiece in its own sphere.

As with his other works—Euringer has already published many novels and volumes of poetry—the dialogue is outstanding. It became the author's chief weapon to express atmosphere and character, and is handled with extraordinary speed and terseness. It may suffice to enumerate some of the adventures reported in the book. In 1919 Enver was condemned to death at Constantinople, while he was interned in a Soviet prison. After his liberation, at first he helped Denikin to maintain the independence of the Caucasus, but when the general approached the Entente Powers, he left him and was mixed up in adventures in Asia Minor and with the Asiatic policy of the Soviets. Finally he turned against Moscow, and leading an unsuccessful campaign far into the mountains of Russian-Turkestan, he was killed in Boukhara in 1922 by agents of the G. P. U.

In order to understand his task, it is worthy of note that the 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 Turks living within the framework of the Soviet Union were believed to become helpful for Enver, but his nationalism was entirely opposed to the internationalism of the other side, and this was the reason for his tragic death. But the figure of Enver will survive for a long time, not only because this Turkish patriot was a great man, but more or less chiefly because he preached the idea of a brotherhood between all peoples of Asia speaking Turkish dialects. Who would dare to doubt but that such a dream can become a reality sooner or later?

Somewhere Along the Mindanao Front



Sheltered by a natural awning of palm branches, members of a mountain artillery unit busily blast away at the enemy positions. Through heat waves and squalls, these intrepid warriors continuously keep active to bring further glory to the prestige of the Imperial Forces. (Censored by War Ministry)

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, March 21

ASAHI—Indian Independence and Britain's Agony
CHUGAI SHOGYO—American Intrigue in Brazil
NICHI NICHI—Revision of Sea Warfare Law
YOMIURI—Collapse of British Influence in West Asia

Indian Independence and Britain's Agony

ASAHI

British influence in Central and Western Asia is now rapidly waning, and eager to maintain its power in that region, the British Government has dispatched Sir Stafford Cripps, who recently entered the Cabinet as the representative of the left wing of the Labor Party, to India for effecting a compromise with Indians.

The proposal being taken by Sir Stafford to India has not been made public but is expected to be along the line of the British statement made in August, 1940, to make India a free and equal component of the British Empire. But such a proposal is not likely to be seriously considered by India which has had the experience of being cheated in a former promise. The British Government desires India's cooperation in return for a promise to be fulfilled in the future, but India has not only rejected such a proposal but also is demanding independence.

The strong anti-British movement has become a serious source of worry to the British Government since October, 1940. It is still remembered that a large number of leaders and members of the Indian National Congress Party was arrested at that time.

Sir Stafford Cripps has, in the past, expressed sympathetic views regarding India and therefore the proposal he is taking to India will not be similar to that of 1940. But there is no doubt that the proposal will be a compromise that does not yet grant autonomy to India. Therefore, doubtless, it will be rejected. Then why is Sir Stafford purposely taking such a proposal to India?

Last year when the progress of the Japan-American negotiations was regarded very difficult, the British attitude of oppressing India was suddenly changed, and many arrested leaders were released and other pacifying measures taken. Then, under the name of protecting democracy, propaganda against the Axis was started in earnest by Britain. It was widely reported that Japan would threaten the independence of India. Such propaganda was spread wide through India before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. This led to misunderstanding among Indians, and in December last, the Indian National Congress Committee resolved to cooperate for the execution of the British War.

Sir Stafford will again try this method in an attempt to bind India to Britain. Indians must be warned against this propaganda. At the same time, Japan should also recognize her own part in the solution of the problem of the Indian independence and plan to nullify enemy propaganda.

American Intrigue in Brazil

CHUGAI SHOGYO

The anti-Axis attitude of Brazil has recently become very evident since the sinking of Brazilian ships in the Atlantic and with the issuance of a Presidential order to confiscate property of Axis nationals. Under this unjust ruling, Japanese residents were arrested or detained. Brazilians have also rioted against Axis nationals. Such oppression of Axis nationals cannot be overlooked.

Among South American nations, Brazil has been regarded the most friendly to the United States, and its political and economic pressure on the Axis Powers is not new. With the outbreak of the second World War, the Brazilian attitude toward Japan has considerably cooled down, the Japanese assets being frozen and exchange control intensified, and the teaching of Japanese language to Japanese children prohibited.

The attitude of Brazil is aimed at oppressing Axis nations. But behind it is the intrigue of the United States to bring Brazil on its own side. At the same time a section of the Brazilian Government is utilizing this attitude of the United States for strengthening the political and economic position of Brazil.

Here we see an example of the crafty policy of the United States vis-a-vis South America, and we must urge ponderance on the part of Brazilian leaders who are now endangering Brazil's own existence, because they have become drunk with the dollar diplomacy of the United States. It is an undeniable fact that the American dollar is influencing politics, culture and public opinion in Brazil.

It must, therefore, be realized that behind the attitude of Brazil there lies the Anglo-American intrigue to include Brazil in their joint front. The warning the Japanese Foreign Office had given to the Brazilian Government should also make other South American countries reflect upon their actions. We sincerely hope that those South American countries will fully realize what is happening in East Asia and not adopt a mistaken policy.

Revision of Sea Warfare Law

NICHI NICHI

Modern war is to be fought with the entire national strength and thus in one sense every person and material in a nation is directly affected. Thus, what were regarded as neutral in past wars have come to possess hostile meaning. Since the outbreak of the China affair, Japan in many instances has been victimized by the hostile actions of the British Empire and the United States committed under the protection of international law.

Modern war is not a war of military strength alone; it means also a war of propaganda or thought. Thus the former definition of neutrality must be changed. Furthermore the development of wireless communications and airplanes has necessitated a revision of international law. Thus the Government revised a portion of the Law of Naval Warfare, promulgated in 1914.

The re-examination of the definition of neutrality is the main feature of the present revision. Also the protection of military secrets in execution of the Law of Naval Warfare is assured. That is to say, a searching officer can search and examine a hostile ship without announcing the name of his ship or fleet. Anti-espionage is one of the most important parts of a modern war, and the present revision fills up this gap.

Recently international law has lost much of its value, because it has been abused by the British Empire, the United States and others that wished to maintain the old order. Particularly since the Axis Powers have risen to destroy the old order, the United States and the British Empire have violated international law without any hesitation. There is no reason for us to remain silent. The present revision of the Law of Naval Warfare is based on our traditional spirit of Bushido, and there is no room for objection.

Collapse of British Influence In West Asia

YOMIURI

When its position in the Mediterranean was threatened, Britain attempted to strengthen its position in West Asia by invading Iraq, Syria and Iran. Later, with the conclusion of the military alliance with the Soviet Union, its position in West Asia became very favorable. Thus the British position as regard Turkey was also strengthened. It is because of this favorable turn in the West Asia situation that Britain has been able to maintain its position in the Mediterranean, despite the defeat in Libya and the constant German aerial bombing of British bases.

The development of the War of Greater East Asia, however, brought a serious and direct effect on West Asia. The British control of the Indian Ocean is now threatened. When India becomes independent and the Indian Ocean route is stopped by the Japanese Navy, the British influence in West Asia will collapse entirely. Stimulated by the developments of the war anti-British movements have already been started by various West Asian races.

Thus, Great Britain is now necessitated to strengthen the defense of India, but with the present military strength it is impossible for Britain to defend both West Asia and India. Thus, Britain is now trying to entrust the defense of West Asia to the Soviet Union, and undertake the defense of India by its own forces. It is already reported that Soviet troops have commenced the advance from Iran toward the Persian Gulf. Also a large Soviet army is massed at the Afghanistan frontier. This, however, means that the British influence in West Asia is already falling, as Britain has found it necessary to place West Asia under Soviet control.

Britain is also strenuously maneuvering to bring Turkey into the war. Yet, Turkey has so far rejected the British overtures. Even the Soviet Union is cautious not to be caught by the British trick, and it is not likely that the Soviet will neglect its own defense to help Britain. Consequently, the situation in West Asia may not be averted even by British efforts.

VARIETY OF SPORTS OFFERED FANS TODAY

Fast Rugby, Baseball, Handball, and Hockey Matches To Open Spring Season

Sports fans in the Kanto district will have a variety of events to choose from as fast matches in rugby, baseball, hockey, and handball are on tap today in Tokyo and Yokohama.

At the Meiji Shrine stadium, the Kanto Intercollegiate Rugby League, breaking all precedents, inaugurates a spring season with the St. Paul's versus Hosei match from 4 p.m. Following this opening match, a full season of League games is scheduled throughout the month of April, May and the first week of June.

Pro Playoffs at Korakuen

For ball fans, professional and sandlot games are offered in Tokyo. At the Korakuen stadium, the semi-finals of the pre-season championship series of the Nippon Pro-league will be played from 1 p.m. In the baseball stadium of the Meiji Shrine compound, the Kanto Big Six O. B. league will open it's season with a triple-header. The first tilt being scheduled for 10:30 a.m.

At the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club grounds, the resident Germans will again swing into action with hockey and hand-ball games. The hockey team, following last Sunday's overwhelming victory over the Yokohama team, will meet the Waseda University players. This match is scheduled for 11 a.m.

The resident Germans will line-up as follows: Goal-Mosaner, Backs-Michelsen, Schmidt, Halves-Handge, Koelln and Klemp, Forwards-Ketek, Krajewicz, Bernstein L. T. Berstein and Luedde-Neurath.

Handball at Yokohama

From 3 p.m. the Germans will engage the Japanese from Taiiku Senmon Gakko in a hand-ball match. This game is comparatively new to the Japanese as it was adopted here only a few years ago. It is recalled that Germany was the first Olympic winner of this game in 1936.

Handling Dolls In Puppet Show Seen Hard Life

(Continued From Page 4)

hiding their faces in what appears to the uninitiated a naive attempt to conceal the human motive power behind the puppet.

Turning now to the interior mechanism of the puppet, we find that from the simple contrivances of the early times it has made astonishing evolution. Technical precision may be seen, for instance, in the movements of the fingers: they will play a musical instrument, write a letter with ease; in fact nothing seems impossible. The well-devised mechanism enables the doll, whose construction is simple on the whole, to express a variety of emotions, ranging from deepest sorrows to the height of ecstasy. Only the ultimate in technical perfection can accomplish the task of endowing the usually legless female puppet with unspeakably graceful movements and gestures. No wonder Kabuki actors used to learn their bodily movements with such avidity. It is not so much the realism of intricate gestures as the ability to express a wealth of emotional contents that is truly astounding. And such mastery of movements is due to the individual skill of the "dumb actor", the puppeteer, and more largely to the perfect coordination of the three men. In other words, when the spiritual energies of the three individuals have been concentrated into one doll, the artificial creation begins to breathe, as if it had a soul of its own, and that soul finds expression in the movements of its facial and bodily gestures.

It is well to remember that female puppets on the whole have faces devoid of expression. Those representing young girls, for instance, are not provided with movable eye-lids, and those representing wives have mouths and eye-brows that will not move. With a mouth that does not speak and with an eye that does not wink—that is, with only a face incapable of expression like a mask—how can a puppet represent all the varying moods a woman undergoes in dramatic moments of life? It is the other parts of the body, especially the shoulders, that do the trick. As a matter of fact, the shoulder-piece can accomplish so much that a slight shrug of the shoulders will even indicate the social class to which the woman belongs who may happen to be in love or heart-broken or in whatever other emotional experience she happens to be undergoing.

Lifetime of Effort

The attaining of such skill is not a simple matter. It takes long years of concentrated application and practice. The training of a puppeteer is a long process calling for the utmost perseverence and patience. He is apprenticed when a small boy, preferably before he is 10, and starts on his long career by first learning the fundamentals such as arranging the properties, taking charge of the curtains, striking the wooden clappers, etc. After about three years as a novice, he begins to learn the working of the legs, then the left arm, each trick taking him at least three years of practice. These nine years of constant practice and daily ordeal qualify him only to the extent of operating a minor role. He has another milestone yet to cover in order to become a master puppeteer, but he may not be considered good enough to proceed any further; he may live the rest of his life operating the left arm, without a chance of trying other parts. If successful in the first nine years, he proceeds at last to the training for omozukai or the main puppeteer who manipulates the main body and the right arm. This marks the end of his apprenticeship and the beginning of a long period of journeymanship. Having attained this status he still has many more years to devote to the acquiring of difficult techniques. In this manner, a complete mastery of the art of puppet manipulation requires strenuous effort of 20 to 30 years. If one looks at the palm of the omozukai's left hand, one will find that the palm is callous and hard as stone. One will be told that the puppet he holds and works with that hand weighs as much as 30 pounds! One can imagine what severe training he has gone through.

All master puppeteers, without an exception, can look back upon days and months and years of untold hardships. Each believes that his master was the severest disciplinarian, possessed of the most hateful temperament, who neither spared the rod nor spoiled his apprentices. Yet all are unanimous in attributing their success to the kindness of their masters, and what seemed an absolute reign of terror is now remembered as days full of good intentions on the one hand and of stupid blunders on the other.

Today's Sports

RUGBY

Kanto intercollegiate league. St. Paul's vs. Hosei at Meiji Shrine stadium, 4 p.m.

BASEBALL

Professional games. Semi-finals of pre-season championships. Korakuen stadium, 1 p.m.

Big Six O.B. games. Imperial vs. Mita. Tomon vs. St. Paul's and Senshu vs. Hosei at Meiji Shrine baseball stadium, 10 a.m.

HOCKEY

Germans vs. Waseda Univ. at the Y.C. & A.C. grounds, Yokohama, 11 a.m.—Also handball, Germans vs. Japanese, 3 p.m.

Agricultural Reform Undertaken by Reich

(Continued from Page 6)

achievement, always promoted by National Socialism, the allotted area can be increased upon request if the farmer involved can show results, justifying such a measure. If so far the farmer had only a small chance of raising livestock of his own, all limitations have now been abolished. Agricultural implements and machinery as well as livestock have been distributed among the farmers.

Undoubtedly the present form of agricultural organization will only last a comparatively short time, considering these far-reaching measures, and very soon the eventual aim, i.e. the complete reorganization of agriculture into a number of healthy, individual enterprises on a purely private economic basis, will be reached. As long as the present system remains in force, however, the new decrees guarantee a just remuneration to the farmer.

The new agrarian decrees will not be applied to the Baltic countries, as there the former ownerships could simply be re-established.

Consequences of Reform

From the above outline it will be seen how far-reaching will be the consequences of the present agrarian reform for Eastern Europe. They are impressively underlined in the proclamation, the Reich Minister for the occupied territories in the East published along with his decrees: The former enslavement of the peasants and the wholesale destruction of their property are replaced by the Government of the Reich as the responsible trustee of the fate of a great nation of farmers by the basis readiness to leave the individual cultivation of the land and the fruits of their labor to those employed in agricultural production. The reward of their efforts will be a flourishing country, growing prosperity and an abundance of renewed energy and spirit of enterprise. Protected by the German armed forces, this path can now be trodden with confidence.

The result of the outlined measures will be a renaissance of an independent peasantry on a large scale. Entire Europe will benefit from this reorganization of an area that belonged formerly to its most important agricultural surplus districts. As its food basis will thus be extended and its armament potential increased, Europe's immunity against the British blockade will be reinforced.

LONDON FEARS INFLATION

British Press Stresses Warning Made By Chancellor of Exchequer

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 19.—The danger of inflation, which was mentioned in the House of Commons recently by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, was also stressed by several London papers.

The Times, for instance, declared that within a measurable time the Government will be obliged to take measures to avert all unnecessary expenditures.

The Daily Telegraph particularly emphasized the danger threatening from the continual demands by workmen for higher wages.

Kobe Notes

In order to acquaint the public more with the countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, an elaborate exhibition is scheduled to be opened to the public on April 15, at the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

After the first fortnight, the exhibition will be rearranged to remain permanently at the Kobe Commerce Chamber. It will then be called the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere Bureau of Culture, Economy and Resources.

The countries to be included in the exhibition are Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, French Indo-China, the Philippine Islands, Burma, the East Indies and Malaya. The exhibits from the respective countries will be displayed in different rooms while the geography, resources, commerce, industry, trade, communications and culture of each nation will be explained in detail.

The exhibition will be opened during the following hours: From April to the end of October—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. and from November to the end of March—9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on March 20; Mr. K. Baba, Mr. S. di Perta Giuseppe, Mr. H. Hiramatsu, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. Y. Nomura, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. Y. Wakita.

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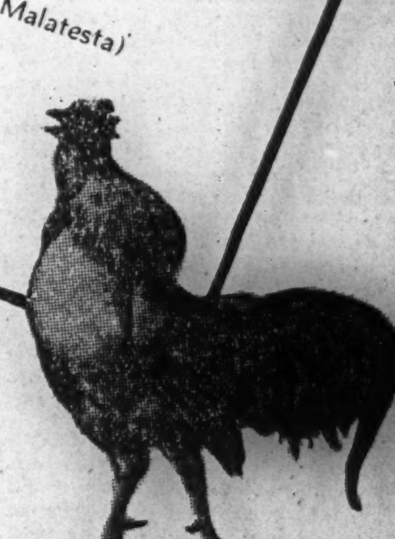

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Filipinos Urged To Change Name Of New Country

Osaka Linguist, in Open Letter, Advises Adoption of 'Tagala' as Substitute

At the dawn of independence in the Philippines as the result of the brilliant victories attained by the Japanese Imperial Forces, Dr. Takeshi Kitasato of Osaka, who is an authority on the native language of the Philippines, urges in an open letter to the people of the Philippines to discard the name of "Philippine" and revive the name of "Tagala" or "Takala," which is often mentioned in the historical documents of the East as well as of the West.

The message of Dr. Kitasato, dated as of January 8, 1942, reads:

"As a Nipponese and as an aged linguistic student who believes in the existence of a close relation between your people and our nation, I write this message with the desire to appeal to all you Philippine people who possess patriotic zeal.

Chance for Freedom

"First of all, I should like to mention the fact that the present outbreak of the Greater East Asia War has brought to you the rare chance of a thousand years to win back your country into your own hands, and that the future is a most promising one. In the past, however, the condition of your country has been far from the independence for which you had long been striving; it was once in the hands of Spain, and later under the thumb of the United States of America.

"You were not the only country who felt despotic pressure; there are many others. In order to exterminate such tyrannical Powers Nippon has risen with arms and challenged the United States and Great Britain.

"The Nippon military forces are advancing into various places in the Orient, including your Manila, and winning brilliant victories everywhere of which you are witness. The proud nation of America, not to speak of Spain, your former ruler, is showing her meager sincerity not worthy of the trust of your country's destiny. This is a case of truism which nobody can ignore.

"It was in 1927 that I visited your country in connection with my research work in the origin of our language. At that time the American Government was permitting the use of English and Spanish as the official languages and little attention was paid to your native languages. Contrary to this, the chief interest of my study was of those native languages of yours, especially in relation with ours. Professor Scheerer of Manila University has noticed an intimate relation of the languages used in the Philippines and in Formosa, the southernmost island in the Nippon dominion. But my study went one step further and disclosed the fact that the similarity is extended to the language used in our mainland. Concerning this discovery I wish to call your attention to the article in your newspaper at that time.

"On that occasion I took the liberty to express my opinion of the value of native languages: English and Spanish might be indispensable in view of acquiring the material civilization of the West, but they are rather useless in promoting your spiritual civilization. The cultivation of a higher national spirit of independence, which is, no doubt, your long-cherished desire, will be attained through the diffusion of your native language.

"I also pointed out the fact that your varied languages must be simplified and that this simplification will be done most effectively by adapting Tagalog as your national language. Fortunately this proposition was appreciated by some of your people and the movement for the national language was started. But the task was not an easy one; it was confronted with many obstacles, especially with difficulties in securing the approval of the pro-American members of your congress.

"However, several years later when Mr. Quezon became President, the national language movement achieved the first step toward the realization of its goal. In June, 1940, your primary schools, I am informed, introduced Tagalog as a school subject side by side with English and Spanish. For this initial success I extended to you my unreserved congratulations and at the same time I congratulated myself for having proposed the very thing some years ago.

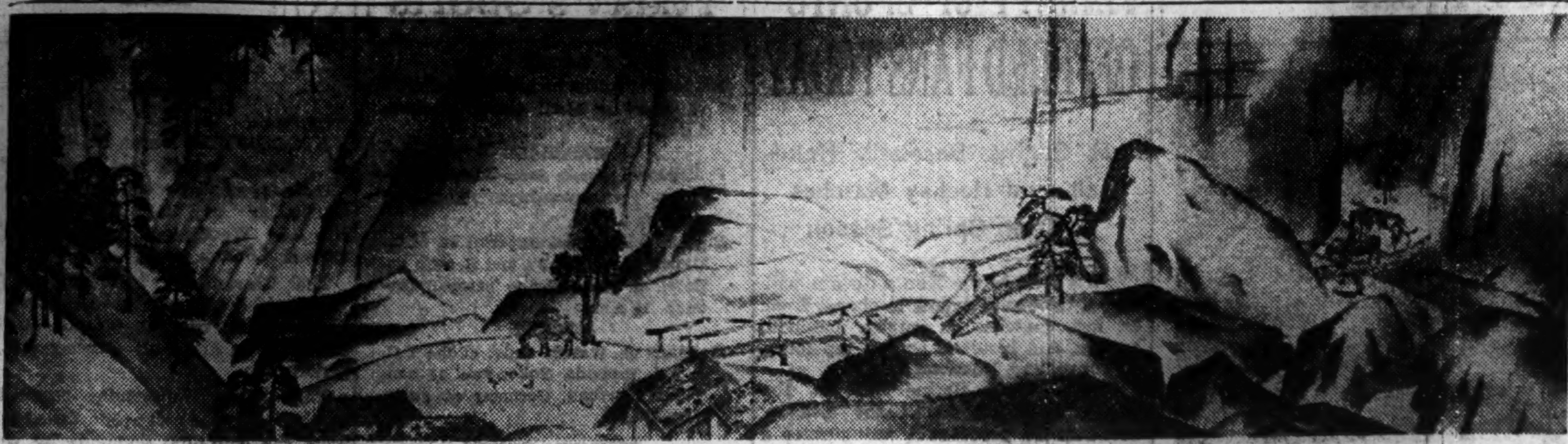
Fooled by America

"In the meantime, the waves of the Pacific were not altogether peaceful; the President of the United States withheld his announced promise regarding the independence of your country on the pretext of its being 'premature,' and the future of your country seemed as if to retreat again into the dark past. Just then the Greater East Asia War broke out unexpectedly, and within a short time the whole situation in the Orient has been completely reversed beyond imagination.

"The day when you will be the masters of your country is at hand. The day is speedily approaching when you will enjoy that spiritual elation which can be experienced only by an independent nation. It is not the time for endurance, but the time for action.

"As you well know, 'Philippine' is the name adapted by the Spaniards for your country, after the name of the Spanish king who was on the throne when Captain Magellan reached your country and added it, on a slight pretext, to the Spanish possessions. Indeed, 'Philippine' is a most unfortunate name for your country; it is none other than a relic of your national embarrassment. This unwelcome name has been continuously used by the United States, who purchased your country from Spain 40 years ago. By no means is it a name chosen by your great ancestor. But now is the opportunity of giving your own name to your country as well as of taking over the country into your hands and of using Tagalog as your national language."

Expression of Artist's High Ideal



"LIFE REVOLVES" A painting in black and white by Taikan Yokoyama. Owned by Marquis Motitatsu Hosokawa

This is a part of a long picture-scroll depicting the course of a stream, from the time it appears as dew on the tip of a leaf of a tree in the mountains, gathers itself into a stream, forms a rapid current, then a great river and at last flows into the sea and causes water-spouts. The scroll is painted mainly in black and white, executed in the technique of kataguma, "one-sided shading," and lightly touched with color.

Taikan Yokoyama in his early years used outline in his painting, but later he devoted himself to the development of a new technique called mokkotsu in which no outlines are used, thus paving a new road in painting. At the same time he established a new style in black-and-white painting, one of the peculiarly Oriental methods of expression. Exploring every possibility of black ink, its harmony of light and shade, and the soft and moist tone produced by the use of this medium, Taikan has painted many a masterpiece that will rank with the greatest works of all time. The present work is a product of his life-long labor and unceasing study. It must not be forgotten that his works are not mere drawings from nature—they are the consistent expression of his high ideals.

Handling Dolls In Puppet Show Seen Hard Life

Various Styles of Manipulation Used Since Olden Days —Many Changes Made

By SHIGEYOSHI SAKABE

Last week we reviewed the history of the Puppet Theater in Japan. Now let us turn to its stars. The dolls used in Japanese doll-plays, in a more inclusive sense, may be divided into three kinds: Tezukai-ningyo (hand-manipulated dolls), Itokuri-ningyo (marionettes) and Karakuri-ningyo (mechanical dolls). There is still another genre known as Kageye-ningyo or shadow-picture dolls.

The Tezukai-ningyo is held and manipulated by hand; the Itokuri-ningyo is operated with strings on which it hangs; the Karakuri-ningyo is a sort of robot manipulated by clock-work or water-power. These three were sometimes used together, when necessary, on the puppet stage in the early days of its history, but the commonest of all was of course the hand-manipulated kind. The most primitive form of this type is a glove-like finger doll very much like the French Guignol and the English "Punch and Judy". This finger doll is operated by fingers of one hand, which move the neck and arms of the doll. This kind of puppet is not used in the present day show except on very rare occasions. Among the more advanced forms of hand-manipulated dolls, we might mention the following two:

One is called the Tsukkomi (or hand-in) style in which the puppeteer thrusts in his hand under the skirt of the doll's dress and, holding it high, manipulates the doll. The other is called the Katate (or one-hand) style; one hand is kept inside the doll's trunk from the back, the doll looking as if carried in the manipulator's arms. In the original "one-hand" style, one puppeteer worked one puppet by the head and right arm. But in the early 18th century (1734) a device was contrived in the Takemotoza Theater in Osaka whereby three men operated one puppet by teamwork. To be more specific, the head puppeteer, wearing a pair of extraordinary high geta (clogs), holds the puppet by the neck and controls the movements of body and head with his left hand, while with the right hand he manipulates the movements of the puppet's right arm. One of his two assistants moves the left arm, the other the legs.

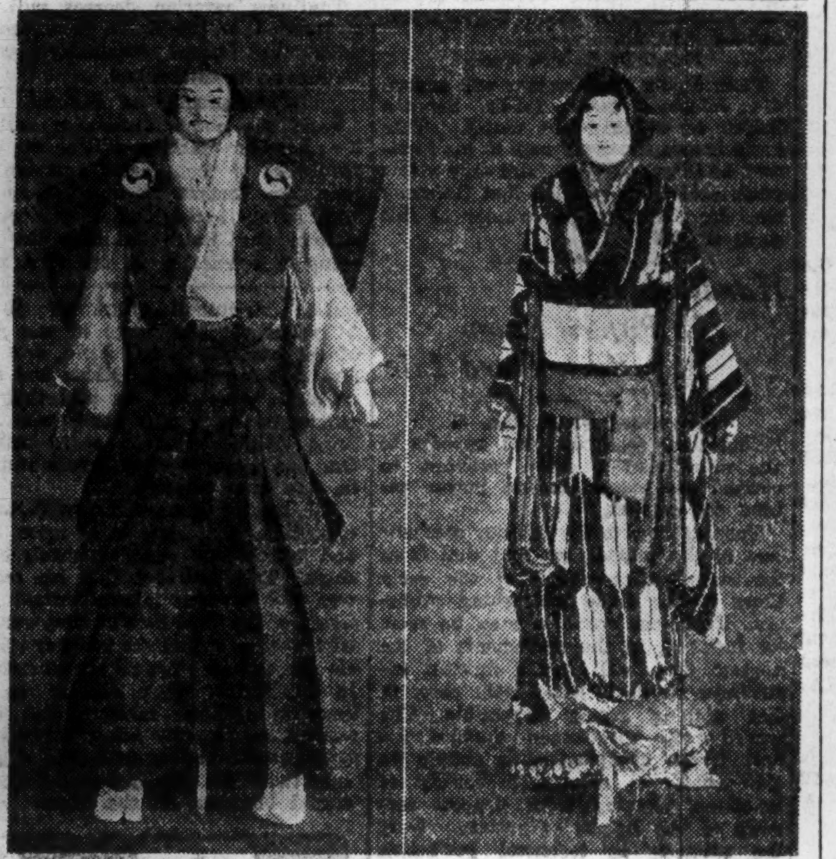
Both Styles in Use

It is not certain now how puppets were manipulated in the earliest days of their history. It is certain, however, that at a later stage of development, the "hand-in" style and the "one-hand" style were both employed at the same time either simultaneously on the same stage or on separate stages. After a while, however, the "one-hand" style became predominant, and especially with the invention of the method of puppeteer by three men, the "hand-in" style was completely discarded.

In the "one-hand" style, too, one-man manipulation came to be reserved only for unimportant roles. Manipulation by three men had become the established formula, causing the puppets to be made twice their former size. Apropos of this, one may observe the early practice of assistant puppeteers wearing black clothes and

(Continued on Page 3)

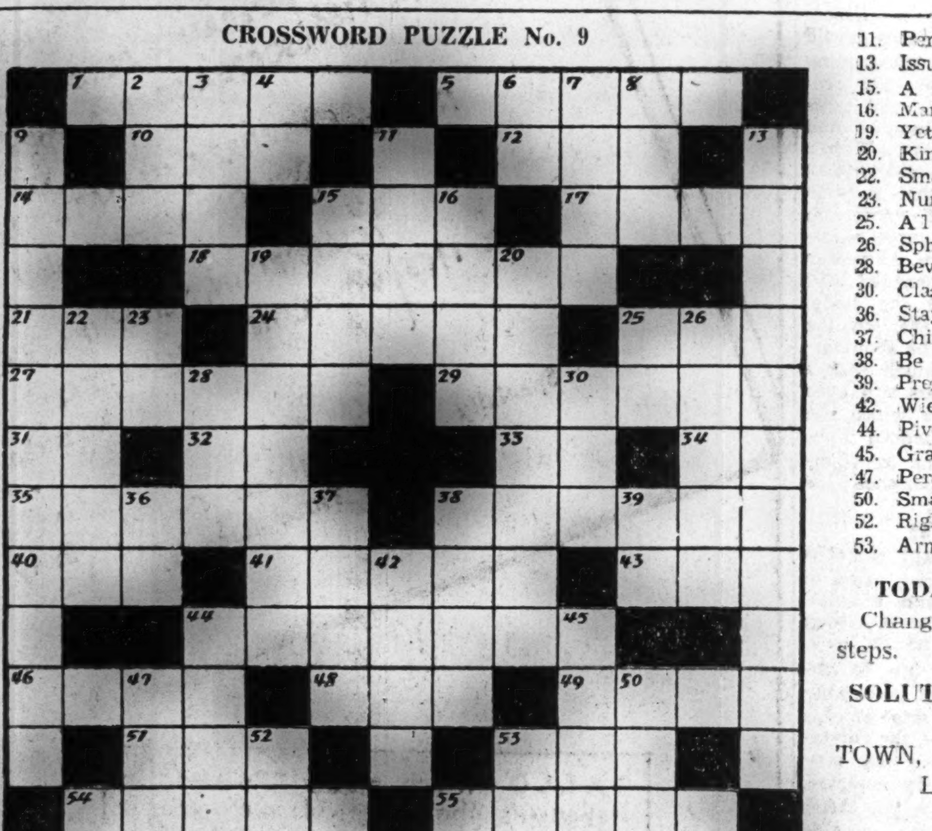
Human-Like Performers



The puppet show of Japan has advanced from mere entertainment to artistry. Shown above are two dollies which are said to weigh around 30 pounds apiece. Pity the manipulators!

Can You Do It? By Sax

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 9



ACROSS

1. One of the Philippine islands.
5. Great.
10. Despicable fellow.
12. Exclude.
14. Beautiful thing.
15. Knowing laugh.
17. Meteorological instrument.
18. Genus of the allspice tree.
21. Scrutinize.
24. Wants.
25. Killer whale.
27. They prey on shipping.
29. New Englander.
31. See!
32. Title.
33. It emanates from the person.
34. Suffix.
35. Even if.
38. Get an eyefull.
40. Starting point.
41. Artist's horse.
43. Suffix denoting abnormal growths.
44. Glandulous.
46. Stone related to agate.
48. Chinese family name.
49. Female relative.
51. Beyond.
53. Demand.
54. Trunks.
55. Senior.

DOWN

2. Top-ranking.
3. Reputation.
4. Prefix.
6. Prefix meaning "from".
7. Important island of the Sunda Archipelago.
8. Danish money.
9. Conjecture.
11. Personal pronoun.
13. Issue.
15. A long time.
16. Man's familiar name.
19. Yet to be put to the test.
20. Kind of grapes.
22. Small French coin.
23. Number.
25. All right.
26. Sphere.
28. Beverage.
30. Classic Japanese drama.
36. Stay.
37. Chinese money.
38. Be a participant (2 words).
39. Prefix meaning "egg".
42. Wield the scissors.
44. Pivots.
45. Gradual.
47. Personal pronoun.
50. Small stringed instrument.
52. Right.
53. Army Ordnance.

TODAY'S WORD TEASER

Change TRIP into FALL in six steps.

SOLUTION OF LAST TEASER

One way is:
TOWN, DOWN, DAWN, LAWN, LAIN, LAIR, FAIR.

Solution of Crossword No. 8

P	R	O	C	L	A	M	A	T	I	O	N
L	I	■	L	E	■	■	G	A	■	H	E
Y	■	P	I	E	■	■	O	N	E	■	T
■	O	A	F	■	T	T	■	K	R	A	■
O	M	■	F	L	O	U	T	S	■	N	E
K	E	N	■	O	N	T	O	■	B	O	W
A	L	E	■	A	N	O	N	■	L	I	E
Y	E	■	E	M	E	R	G	E	■	N	R
■	T	O	N	■	R	S	■	A	F	T	■
G	■	U	S	E	■	■	A	R	E	■	E
A	B	■	U	R	■	■	D	T	■	U	S
G	E	N	E	R	A	L	S	H	I	P	S

(Look for today's solutions next Sunday.)

Various Masks, Many Costumes Used in Bugaku

Olden Dance Derived From Other Countries of East And Adapted as Own

(Concluded From Yesterday)

Another dance for youths is Karyobin, said to have come from India. The dancers are decorated with the wings of a mythical bird. According to the legend this wonderful bird sang at the birth of Buddha. The dancers' costumes are of red material embroidered in round designs and their crowns are adorned with flowers. To further the illusion of birds they wear decorative feathers in a round effect on their chests.

This is given on special occasions in Buddhist temples and, the dancers carry wreaths of flowers which are placed upon the altar. They then dance with large brass castenets, broad disks with cuplike depressions. They may have been used in Jerusalem, Assyria or Egypt, and as the dancers strike these together they make metalic music which suggests the notes of the sacred birds.

In a pavilion of Miyajima Shrine, built out over the Inland Sea, I once saw a Bugaku performance of Ryo-o. The dancer was in the traditional, scarlet costume, with an odd apron of contrasting hues, and a long, narrow train rippling behind, a fashion which has become a Bugaku convention. The golden mask was menacing in its fierceness. The dance was grotesque, and as the dancer moved in unison with the syncopated measures of the musicians who knelt on the floor, every moment the mask appeared to grow more sinister, until the very atmosphere was charged with its weird influence.

But Chinese legend attributes a very different interpretation. An effeminate youth was obliged to go into the thick of the battle, and as his innocent countenance would have little effect upon the enemy, he was obliged to put on a hideous mask as a protection, and to frighten away his adversaries.

Even in this skeptical and scientific age, this Bugaku mask impresses the beholder with its savage strength and bravery. The staring golden eyes, the teeth exposed, and the jaw hanging loose create a state of awe seldom experienced in these modern days of extraordinary achievement.

Ama is of Indian origin and the dancers wear curious masks, square pieces of paper on which are painted futuresque designs in black which is far from any resemblance to human faces. These are in great contrast to the inner-robes of white damask with floral designs, and the red tunics and trains.

This paper mask is said to have had some connection with an old custom in Buddhist temples. The priests who approached the altar covered their faces with paper out of their deep respect for the sacred presence of the statues of Buddha.

The corresponding dance of Ama is Ninomai. While the paper-masked figures are showing their skill, two other dancers are looking on in admiration. Their masks represent an old man and woman which show the strong, racial characteristic of people of Asia whom it would be difficult to recognize at the present day. Their faces are smiling and humorous, blue and white striped hoods on their heads. The material hangs below their shoulders, and is caught in at the neck by a cluster of bamboo leaves.

These quaint old people take up their positions upon the stage as the dancers of Ama are making their exeunt. They then begin to imitate the dance they have just seen, and their movements are clearly a burlesque on the dignified performance. Of course they make one mistake after the other, and their comic pantomime has made audiences laugh throughout the centuries.

One Bugaku dance shows that golf came from Asia, for four dancers in bright blue costumes are engaged in this pastime in a truly theatrical manner. They move in a figure evolution, holding the golden sticks which are striped horizontally in rainbow hues, but true to the realistic shape. The ball in the midst of the dancers corresponds to the sticks in its gay coloring.

Preserved within the Bugaku dances are the customs of countries which sent tribute to Japan in the distant past. Komaboko reflects the relations which once existed between Japan and her continental neighbor, Korea, and brings back to mind the arrival of tribute ships. The dancers hold long poles painted in five colors to represent oars, their movements represent the rowing of a boat.

Among the ritual dances of Bugaku is Embu, which is used as an introduction to the program, and was supposed to drive away devils, purifying the stage before the performances began.

A dancer enters in scarlet carrying a black and gold spear with a golden pennant. He points the weapon to Heaven, then lowers it to earth, and indicates the sphere of souls who have passed away. He is followed by a dancer in green who goes through the same movements.

But by far the most representative pieces of Bugaku are Manzairaku and Taiheiraku which are civil and military dances respectively. In Manzairaku the rhythm and postures have been well preserved and the movements of the statuesque figures might be a motion picture taken at the time of a T'ang Emperor. The overrobes are of sheer crimson, lined with purple, the trousers of white damask, embroidered in colors, while on their heads are seen rich brocade head-dresses in the shape of birds. The brilliant figures stand out in relief against the green stage, and curtains of red and black behind the stage.

Tradition says that it was originally performed at Court by graceful young women, and that a T'ang Empress is credited with the creation of this congratulatory dance.

In Taiheiraku, the movements of the four warriors show greater harmony than in Manzairaku. Over their thin scarlet tunics and long trains are golden armor woven together with colored silk cords. An unusual bag in the shape of a fish is placed on the hip, and a sword is also carried. There is a quiver for arrows slung over the shoulder, and a large devil's head buckle decorates the front of the belt. The heavy, brass helmets on their heads add to the military equipment in a dance of victory after a hard fought battle which must have been known throughout Asia, and migrated from one country to another. Rows of small bells attached to the hem of the armor make music wherever the dancers go, an accompaniment to the ancient music, which still has a modern appeal.

The property of the dance in Taiheiraku is a golden, pronged staff, encircled near the top by a coiled serpent. After posturing with these accessories of the dance, they lay them down and draw their swords.

Once an exclusive entertainment at the Imperial Court, in recent years Bugaku has been seen more and more by the people, and it seems only a question of time until this esthetic heritage of the past, no doubt the oldest extant dances in the world, will be enjoyed to a greater degree by the public.

In the fullness of time, also, Bugaku, which represents dances from all parts of Asia, may be given as a gift to the world. The treasured music dancing of thousand years would not fail to find the appreciation it deserves among the nations.

Crisis in Britain Is Now Habitual; Aspects Gloomy

Empire Now Definitely on Road to Ruin, Says Goebbels in Article

Transocean

BERLIN, March 13.—Stating that the adventurous parachute operations and the bombing of Paris by the British are only efforts of the British to give some appearance of life to the decaying nation Dr. Joseph Goebbels indicated in Das Reich, a weekly periodical, that the British Empire is now definitely on the road to collapse and ruin.

The British Empire today is engaged in a deadly struggle for its existence. Linking up to his previous articles, the Minister cites the unmistakable symptoms leading to this diagnosis.

As a typical indication for this "more chronic than acute" crisis disintegrating the spiritual force of resistance, Dr. Goebbels cites the British press remark which voiced the opinion that only philosophy could help get over much of the unfavorable news and hope that bad times must end once.

"That is the resignation which leads to resignation and finally to catastrophe." Dr. Goebbels says and continues to state: "All one needs to do is to follow the phases of the retreat of General Wavell, whom the British propagandists prematurely lauded as a new sort of Napoleon, in order to trace the various stages of misfortune which have struck the British Empire.

"It is a long way from Benghazi to Calcutta and it almost takes one's breath when one notices how official opinion in England paves this road of general and eternal retreats with the flowers of resignation.

"In neutral countries, the question is now being frequently voiced as to how long all this can last before Mr. Churchill must explain to his people that the situation in Australia and India is serious but not hopeless and then have to admit before the House of Commons that one or the other, or even both, have been lost but that hopes must now be placed on the year 1945 when the Axis Powers would be punished.

"Is this not the way that a sick man acts when he tries to sneak through from one crisis to the next in order to drop his head one day?"

Dr. Goebbels then points out that with the aid of an "adventurous parachute operation of the minutest scope" and by the bombing of Paris, England has attempted to show signs of life and initiative. The inclusion of Sir Stafford Cripps also meant no infusion of new blood but a further symptom of unavoidable decay.

"We Germans" states Dr. Goebbels, "know of a similar experiment during the World War when an effort was also made to support the gradually sinking bourgeois front by the inclusion of Marxist and Bolshevistic forces. The German nation paid very dearly for this experiment. At that time we were going through those mouldering crises which slowly but surely approached the climax and ended with the gruesome catastrophe.

"In September 1939 we started our march in dark uncertainty. At that time no one knew where the journey was leading to. Today we already see light on the horizon. The malady of our enemies means health to us. What they had in store for us is now turning against themselves and destroying them. Great times are behind us and still greater times are ahead. Let's take our hearts in both hands and march courageously into the luring future."

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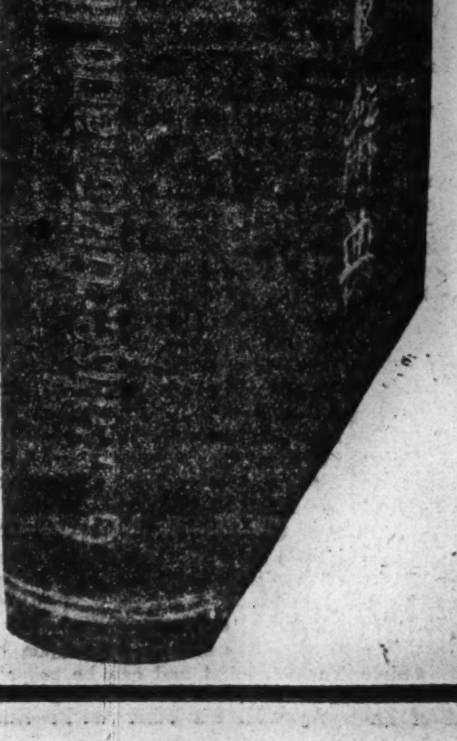

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WALL STREET UPSET BY U.S. TAXATION BILL

Continual Downward Trend Appearing in Most Market Shares

The higher taxation bill of the United States Government which was introduced in Congress on March 6 has so severely shocked Wall Street that all industries have slumped to the lowest quotation since March, 1938, according to a Domei cable from Buenos Aires. The new tax rate on corporate profit will inevitably cause a drastic curtailment in share dividends, while shareholders, on the other hand, will further be affected by the higher taxes on individual income, predicts the dispatch.

If the taxation plan is approved in Congress and put into effect, collection of taxes from the telephone and telegraph companies will be boosted from $106,268,000 for last year to $173,468,000 for this year and as a result of this profit, rate per share will move down from $10.26 to $6.65. The United States Steel Corporation will pay as taxes to the Government $165,000,000 for 1942 which shows an increase of $46,000,000 in comparison with the $119,000,000 for 1941. Then dividends will be registered at $5.15 per share which is 50 per cent lower than the figure for last year.

The United States Can Manufacturing Company which has been functioning at full capacity to produce mines will declare dividend at the rate of about $3.28 which compares with $6.45 for last year. The Du Pont Company, manufacturer of nylon, will also be affected by the new taxation plan and net profit of interests will decline by as much as 40 per cent.

Exchange Market on Bear Side

Indicating unfavorable reaction of stock dealers to the higher taxation bill, a fierce bear sentiment appeared on the New York Stock Exchange soon after the contents of the bill was announced on March 6 by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., United States Secretary of Treasury. A sharp downward trend was seen continuously day after day in almost all shares including utility industries. Even railway wares considerably declined despite the fact that the railway fares were recently raised by from 30 to 40 per cent. In concert with this weak tone pervading listed wares, membership of the New York Stock Exchange fell to $18,000,000 on March 17, the lowest record for the last 45 years.

The bad progress of the wartime economy of the United States is also noticeable in the strikingly rising move in living costs. Although an upward trend was seen last summer and autumn as a reflection to the war preparations, the tendency was spurred by the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. According to the statistics released by the Department of Labor, the American index of living costs for February stood at 112.6 (taking the average for five years between 1935 and 1939 as 100) which is five per cent and 11.7 per cent higher than the figures for the previous month and the corresponding month of 1941 respectively. A further remarkable rise is witnessed in the comparison of the index with 98.4 for August 1938 and 106.3 for December 1941.

NATIONAL BOND ISSUE SUM FOR 1942 TO BE SWELLED

Enterprise Capital for New Fiscal Year Will Increase By ¥3,800,000,000

Drafting of the capital mobilization plan for the fiscal year 1942 is being spurred, completion thereof before the end of the fiscal year 1941 being sought by the authorities. A great leap having been registered in both the ordinary and extraordinary military budgets the amount of national bond issue will necessarily be swelled. Total amount of capital slated for mobilization in the coming fiscal year is expected to approach the ¥26,000,000,000 mark, according to the Miyako.

National bond issue for the fiscal year 1941 originally stood at ¥8,500,000,000 including ¥1,000,000,000 carried over from the preceding fiscal year (although the amount was later revised to ¥12,000,000,000 in order to accommodate the extraordinary military budgets which were increased in the course of the year.) Bond issues for 1942 are estimated at ¥16,500,000,000, almost double the amount originally aimed at for the preceding year, even if the extra ¥5,000,000,000 which will be carried over from 1941 are left out of account.

Government quarters are expected to be responsible for consuming as much as ¥3,800,000,000. Enterprise capital for the new fiscal year will be greater by ¥900,000,000 over that of 1941, while supplies of funds for China and Manchoukuo in the new fiscal year will both be noticeably increased.

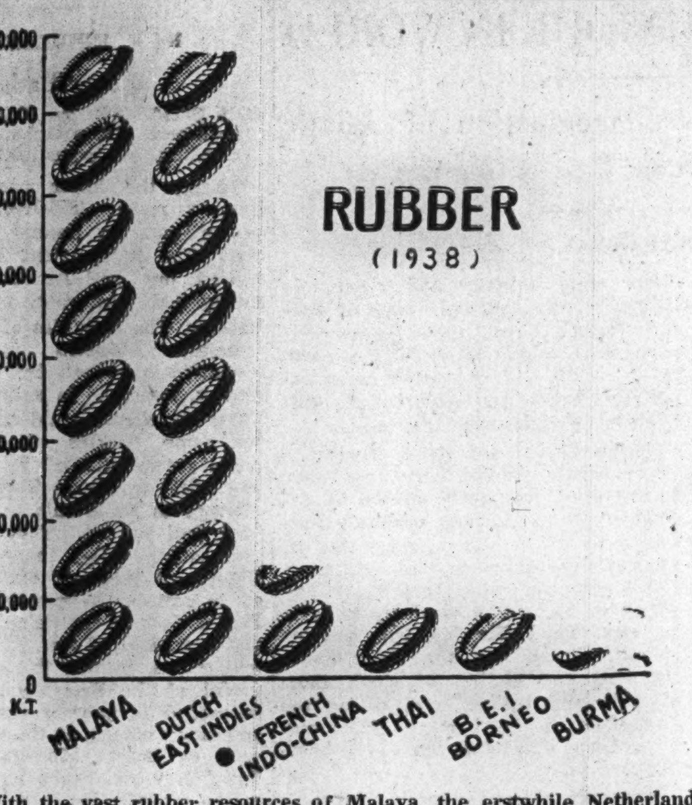
New Bonds to Be Issued

The Government decided to issue ¥600,000,000 in Government Bonds on March 23, inclusive of ¥200,000,000 War of Greater East Asia Bonds and ¥400,000,000 Treasury Bonds. With the new ¥600,000,000 issues, the total Government bonds issued during the 1941 fiscal year will amount to ¥9,500,000,000 against the original estimate of ¥13,974,000,000.

Silk Body to Meet

The fourth session of the Silk Committee was held at the official residence of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister on March 20 for fixing standard quotations for 1942 cocoons and raw silk, by which they will be bought and sold by the Japan Silk Control Company in pursuance with the Silk Industry Control Ordinance, Article VII reports the Miyako.

Enough Rubber in Asia



With the vast rubber resources of Malaya, the erstwhile Netherlands East Indies, French Indo-China, Thailand, the former British Borneo and Burma at Japan's service, it is advocated in some quarters that rubber should be used as supplementary material for clothing. Rubber is a vital product of the south which is found only in small quantities in South America but in great abundance in Malaya. Malaya, in fact, produces about 40 per cent of the world total, or 540,000 metric tons, as of 1940. Almost the total amount used to be exported to the United States. The supply now goes to Japan. With only 30,000 metric tons available from South America, the United States is now placing severe restrictions on its use for civilian purposes. At one stroke, Japan has become the rubber king of the world. Add to this the vast plantations of the East Indies and the problem for Japan, so far as rubber is concerned, turns out to be: what to do with the huge surplus. Hence the talk of rubber apparel, at least in some climes where they would be suitable. At any rate, the people of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will not lack raincoats, sponge bedding, cushions, vehicle tires, rollers, rubber balls or even the elastic slings with which boys play, not to speak of the vital articles of war industry which can only be made from rubber.

EQUIPMENT BOUGHT AT MARKET VALUES

Policy Covering Purchase of Idle Facilities Drafted By Committee

The value of idle facilities and those left uncompleted which will be purchased by the Industrial Equipments Corporation for the rationalization of Japan's industries will, as a matter of principle, be estimated in market prices, it was decided at the second general meeting of the corporation held Friday at the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

The policy for the valuation of idle facilities was drafted by a special committee of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and its content explained in detail by Susumu Kanda, director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Ministry, at Friday's gathering. The assessment methods of the industrial Equipments Corporation are quite similar to those of the People's Rehabilitation Bank, the semi-governmental institution to facilitate the vocational change of the smaller manufacturers and traders which have been or will be handicapped by the wartime planned economy.

The Industrial Equipments Corporation will strive toward the improvement of Japan's total productive capacity through the purchase of idle facilities and the transfer of these to vital industries. The value of assets which will be bought by the corporation will be estimated at the central assessment committee in Tokyo and similar regional agencies in each prefecture.

Properties Assessed

Properties to which the newly promulgated assessment policy will be applied include land, buildings, machinery, equipments, furnitures and specific fixed properties. They will, as a matter of principle, be valued on the basis of official prices.

Those used assets, the market prices of which cannot easily be recognized, will be valued at the current prices of the new similar assets minus depreciated value. This method will also be applied to those facilities which have been left uncompleted.

The most noteworthy point of the valuation policy is the stipulation concerning those idle facilities which will be made waste after the purchase by the Industrial Equipments Corporation. The losses which the corporation sustains in these cases will partly be covered by the original owners of assets. The whole amount of losses, however, will be borne by the corporation when the original owners are in extremely bad financial conditions or if their capital registers at less than ¥500,000.

Loans for Canned Goods

The Wartime Financing Syndicate holding a committee meeting Tuesday at the Industrial Bank of Japan, Tokyo, resolved to accommodate to the Japan Canned Goods Control Company loans amounting to ¥32,000,000 in the 1941 fiscal year and ¥70,000,000 in the 1942 fiscal year respectively, according to the Chugai. The Syndicate had already formally approved a loan of ¥20,000,000 to the Industrial Equipment Board.

To Build Ships

The Hayashi Kane Shoten (capital ¥16,000,000), a noted fishery concern of Shimonoseki city, has decided to make an independent company out of its shipbuilding department, equipping it with a capital of ¥15,000,000. The plan was approved at a recent meeting of the company's directors. The new company will build large type fishing vessels required by the Hayashi Kane Shoten for greatly expanding its fishing enterprises into the southern waters.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES INCREASE IN POSTAGE

New Tariff Will Not Affect Services Utilized by Majority of People

Beginning April 1, all mail, telephone and telegraph rates will be increased bringing into realization a long-planned measure of the Communications Ministry, according to a Yomiuri report of Saturday.

The revised tariff law which will be promulgated, by an Imperial ordinance and ministerial order to be published in the March 23 issue of the Official Gazette, seeks to strengthen the national financial structure with the least possible burden to the people, the report stated.

The tariff on services utilized chiefly by a small section of the public will be raised considerably while charges for services used by the majority have been left unchanged.

New Rates Specified

For instance, basic charges for ordinary letters will be five sen instead of four, telephone charges will be raised from three to four sen, while 15-letter telegrams will be raised from 30 to 40 sen.

Printed matter, previously costing three sen for 100 grams will be increased to four sen while domestic airmail and that for Chosen, Taiwan, Kwantung Leased Territory and the Mandated Islands will be 50 sen.

On the other hand, charges for ordinary postcards, gifts for soldiers and military parcels will not be raised.

In order to avoid accidents in delivery of parcels, as well as to facilitate their handling, packages in the future will be fixed to a minimum size of 13 centimeters in length and 7.2 centimeters in width.

HEART-BALM INSURANCE POPULAR IN U.S. ARMY

Draftees Protect Themselves Against Change of Mind By Girl Friend

Domei

MADRID, March 21.—His life officially insured for $5,000, a draftee in the United States Army now may insure his heart against the inconstancy of women, according to a New York report received here today.

Enterprising and typically commercial-minded conscripts now are offering their buddies "heartbreak insurance" whereby, should the "policy holder's girl-friend change the object of her affections while he still is in uniform, he will be compensated," the report declared.

This novel scheme was said to be proving very popular, demonstrating that money still is considered the cure-all in the United States where the heart-balm originated.

Great Britain Lacks Coal

Domei

LISBON, March 20.—Indicating an extreme shortage of coal in Great Britain, the Daily Telegraph reported here today that 100,000 British coal miners who had been serving in the army, have been recalled and set to work in the coal mines to increase production.

New Bank President

Takejiro Yamaguchi, president of the Osaka Savings Bank, was elected new president of the National Savings Bank Society, at a meeting of the officers of the Society Friday, succeeding Viscount Keizo Shibusawa who had recently been appointed vice-governor of the Bank of Japan, says the Miyako.

PROBLEM PRESENTED BY SURPLUS RUBBER

Solution Seen in Establishment of Bigger Automobile Industry

With rich rubber resources now at Japan's disposal as a result of its control over British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies whose annual outputs of rubber amount to 90 per cent of the total production of the world, the rubber industry of this country is required to establish as soon as possible a definite and sound rubber policy, states a recent issue of the Diamond.

According to the journal, the rubber cultivation industry in the southern regions prospered in parallel with the remarkable development in the motorcar industry of the United States. The loss of the United States market, continues the journal, will certainly create much surplus in the production of the material.

However, with the removal of restrictions at present imposed on the consumption of rubber, it is quite apparent that a new demand will increase, necessitating the formulation of an emergency or permanent rubber policy to meet a new situation, according to the magazine.

Motor Industry the Solution

In this connection, Katsuie Watanabe, managing director of the Borneo Rubber Company, is of the opinion that the level of the Japanese heavy industries is far above that of Europe and America, as a result of which there is no need for this country to feel any concern regarding the surplus production of rubber in the southern regions, according to another journal, the Economist (Japanese edition).

Commenting on the supply and demand situation of rubber, Mr. Watanabe says that to fully absorb crude rubber produced in the Japanese-occupied southern regions, establishment in this country of a larger automobile industry will suffice. With mineral resources such as iron, aluminum and petroleum acquired along with rubber in the southern regions, Mr. Watanabe further continues, it is an easy matter for this country to turn out in the near future automobiles and planes in sufficient quantities to meet the demand within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Blessed with an output of coal and easy access to crude rubber because of the geographical proximity, the day will not be far when this country can boast of a top-ranking rubber industry in the world, concludes Managing Director Watanabe.

CAPITAL INCREASE MADE BY SUMITOMO COMPANY

Will Develop All-Important Oil Resources and Military Chemicals

The Sumitomo Chemical Company has finally decided to increase its capital by ¥40,000,000, doubling its present capital, and will allocate new shares at the rate of one against one to shareholders as of April 1, 1942. Collection of one-half the par value, i.e., ¥25 per share, will be made early in May.

Ever since the outbreak of hostilities the company has continued to expand, nor has it abated efforts for further expansion. The company plays an important part as one of the "priority companies" of the day, producing military chemicals and alumina, and has built a number of alumina plants recently in succession, says the Oriental Economist, Japanese edition, dated March 14.

What is of more importance than the abovementioned articles is a very important fuel produced out of coke. Acquisition of oil is of the highest importance now, so much so that the War of Greater East Asia is called by some the Petroleum War. Thanks to the efforts of the officers and men of the Imperial Forces, the majority of petroleum resources of the southern regions are brought under Japanese control. The oil problem may be considered as virtually solved, although un-mitigated effort will be needed for development of oil resources, refining and transportation.

Loans Exceed Paid Up Capital

The business settlement sheet of the company as of the end of last December shows, the company had a loan of ¥23,000,000 aside from its capital and debenture issue amounting to ¥40,000,000 and ¥20,000,000, respectively, revealing that outside loans exceed paid up capital. No plainer testimony is required for proving the brisk activities of the company and the reason of the need of greater capital.

Net profit of the company for the second half period of 1941 stood at ¥2,360,000, or 11.8 per cent against the paid up capital, which safely allows the payment of nine per cent dividend per annum, nor will it be necessary to lower dividend rate even following the coming capital increase, quotes the journal.

New Gov't Issues Out

National bonds amounting to ¥20,000,000 with an interest rate of 3.5 per cent per annum, were issued Thursday. The revenue from these will be invested by the Government with the Vital Materials Management Corporation. The bonds are known as the "To-Go," and are sold at ¥96.90 against a face value of ¥100. Redemption will be made within 30 years after the first five years after issue. Interest at a rate of 3.5 per cent per annum will be paid twice a year, on June 1 and December 1.

First-Run Movie Houses to Be Combined Under Unified Film Distributions System

From April 1 when the unified system of film distribution is scheduled to be launched by the Film Distribution Company, first-run movie-theaters will be consolidated into about half the existing number in accordance with a plan being worked out by the company, reports the Miyako Saturday.

Should the plan be realized as contemplated by the company, the following will be the first-run movie-houses in Tokyo:

In Ginza and Marunouchi district, the Nippon Gekijo, the Hogakuza, the Hibiya Eiga Gekijo, the Ginza Eiga Gekijo; in Asakusa, the Kokusai Gekijo, the Taishokan, the Fujikan, the Teikokukan, the Denkikan; in Shinjuku, the Teikoza, the Musashinokan, the Daiichi Gekijo, the Toho Eiga Gekijo; in Shibuya, the Shochiku Eiga Gekijo, the Toho Eiga Gekijo; in Ikebukuro, the Ikebukuro Eiga Gekijo, the Nicho Eigakan; and in Koto, the Koto Gekijo and presumably the Kanda Nikkatsukan.

The number of printed films to be distributed per week, according to the paper, is 10.5 prints to the Kanto district, including the Hokkaido, and also 10.5 prints to the whole Kansai district, inclusive of Kyushu. In such cities as Yokohama, Sendai and Shizuoka of the Kanto district, one kind of film—one print each will be released; while in the Hokkaido 1.5 prints will be offered for the initial showing. Tokyo however, will have a privilege of releasing two kinds of films, six prints each in number, at the same time.

However, this is not a definitive scheme, further reports the paper, stating that the distribution company is ready to amend its original plan by taking into consideration theater owners' views.

In connection with the unified distribution of films by the company, the paper believes that minor distributors will not be allowed to continue their business by the Home Ministry, with which they have filed a petition.

ECONOMIC PINCHES STIFLING CHUNGKING

Cut Off From Anglo-American Aid, Merchants Abroad, Chiang in Hot Water

All is gloom in Chungking, with all hopes of Chiang Kai-shek of receiving Anglo-American aid having been dashed to the ground by the recent developments in the southwestern Pacific area. Both the moral support of the "Democratic" countries and their promised economic aid have been swept away from under the bigoted Chinese leaders at Chungking.

Judging from the figures of the maritime customs in 1940, says the Oriental Economist, imports through all the ports under the control of Chiang Kai-shek amounted to about 300,000,000 yuan, while exports amounted to about 100,000,000 yuan. Shanghai's corresponding figures for the same year were 758,000,000 yuan and 507,000,000 yuan respectively, a small portion of which might have come from and gone to Chungking.

Due to cessation of imports, shortages in daily necessities have come to be acutely felt at the capital of the Chiang regime. To make conditions worse, the interruption of exports have brought stringent financial difficulties to the manufacturers of oil-paper, tea producers and industrialists engaged in the mining of various metals and other minerals exported to the United States and Britain. As a result of this cessation of foreign trade, uncertainty in regard to livelihood is staring all strata of Chungking society in the face. These economic pinches are expected to lead to rapid aggravation of relations between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party.

Cut Off From Merchants

To Chiang Kai-shek the loss of Singapore to the anti-Axis camp means isolation of Chungking from the wealthy Chinese merchants in the southwestern Pacific regions. No longer will the United States or Britain be able to give credit to Chiang for the supply of munitions as promised. It is reported that the United States and Britain recently consented to give the Generalissimo loans of $500,000,000 and £50,000,000 respectively. However, by what means, even a small percentage of these loans can be used, defies solution.

Since communications with the United States and Britain have been severed, Chungking has no outside economic aid to depend on in carrying on the war. What little remains of its moral strength is all that is left. This strength, moreover, is chiefly supplied by the Communist Party, which is the chief advocate of "war to the knife with Japan." There is no reason, the Oriental Economist concludes, why the Kuomintang, especially its anti-Red elements should acquiesce in the rise to power of the Communist Party.

Rice Notes to Be Out

Treasury Foodstuff Note "I-Go" (former Treasury Rice Note) will be issued by the Finance Ministry in April for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of foodstuffs. Date of payment is fixed for June 20, 1942, to be made to the Bank of Japan at a discount rate of 0.9 per cent, according to the Miyako.

AGRARIAN LEADERS MEET WITH MAYORS

Attitude of National and Town Leaders Soon to Be Made Public

The fact that the National Town and Village Mayors Society had no intention to obstruct the Agrarian Organization Consolidation movement was attested at a conference of leaders concerned, held at the Tokiwa Restaurant, Marunouchi, Tokyo, on Friday. Formal declaration of the attitude of the National Town and Village Mayors Society will be published in the near future, says the Miyako.

Tardiness shown in the progress of the agrarian organization consolidation movement was attributed to the reported opposition shown by the National Town and Village Mayors Society. To thrash out the clog in the wheel the Agrarian Diet Members League invited President Yamaguchi and Vice-President Isomura of the National Town and Village Mayors Society, Count Tadamasa Sakai of the Imperial Agrarian Society, Kotaro Sengoku of the Central Union of Cooperative Societies, Yasushi Hasumi, chairman of the board of directors of the Central Bank of Cooperative Societies, to a conference at the Tokiwa Restaurant, Marunouchi. The Agrarian Diet Members League was represented by Representatives Sukegawa, T. Okada, and Oshiue.

Opinions Exchanged

Frank opinions were aired on the two central points, namely, (1) whether or not economic activities of agrarian organizations should be brought under the jurisdiction of municipality, and, (2) the advisability of making town and village mayors concurrent directors of agrarian organizations.

Exchange of views revealed that the National Town and Village Mayors Society was in no way unfavorably disposed toward the agrarian organization consolidation movement, and a complete understanding and agreement was reached between the two parties concerned upon the claims of the Imperial Agrarian Society, namely, that (1) in order to allow farmers to make unrestricted development of their initiative through the economic activities conducted through farmers associations such enterprise should not be brought under the jurisdiction of village municipality. Municipality and farmers association should rather cooperate with each other for the development of industry in agrarian districts; (2) town and village mayors concurrently holding directorship of agrarian organizations is not disagreeable to farmers' organizations, provided they are suitable for such positions. However, such principle should not be laid down into fixed rule.

Meetings to Be Held

The National Town and Village Mayors Society will hold meetings of officers, and will make formal announcement of its attitude on this question. Moreover joint conferences between the Town and Village Mayors Society, the Imperial Agrarian Society, and the Central Union of Cooperative Societies will be periodically held for eradicating any misunderstandings which might occur between them.

Civilian opinions on the long pending question was thus brought to a happy agreement. The only question that remains on the horizon of the agrarian organizations consolidation movement is the attitude thereto of the authorities.

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QUANTITIES OF NOTES ISSUED IN SINGAPORE

Abnormal Money Expansion in Former Crown Colony Before Japanese Occupation

An abnormal expansion of note issue by the Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation in Malaya and Singapore immediately before the Japanese capture of Singapore was recently disclosed by Japanese experts through a survey on the basis of books and other data seized from the bank and other hostile banks in the former British Crown Colony.

It was revealed that the total note issue by the Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation toward the close of 1941 amounted to more than twice the legal limit. This tendency became particularly conspicuous during the two months directly preceding the fall of Singapore on February 15 due solely to the sharp advance in prices of commodities.

Toward the close of January, this year, the survey revealed, the total note issue by the Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation aggregated, all in Strait Settlement dollars, $220,000,000 and currency in actual circulation totaled $210,000,000, recording an increase of $25,000,000 and $65,000,000, respectively, as compared with the pre-war figures.

Money Circulation Increased

The survey also disclosed that due to a sudden exodus of the wealthier class from the northern part of Malaya to Singapore, parallel with the progress of Japanese war operations, a phenomenal increase in the amount of currency in circulation in the former Crown Colony became visible in the early part of February.

At the time directly preceding Japan's occupation of Singapore, the total amount of the Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation notes in circulation in the Malay area was divided into $130,000,000 in the peninsula and $90,000,000 in Singapore, which represented a sharp decrease in the former and a marked advance in the latter compared with the pre-war figures.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the Japanese authorities on the spot now are busy studying ways and means to absorb idle funds and reclaim the excessive currency in circulation in an effort to check the dangers of acute inflation which are likely to follow.

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MOTION PICTURE FIRMS TO OPEN NEW BRANCHES

Budget Increased by ¥3,500,000 to Meet Needs for War Newsreel Production

In order to cope with the development of the Greater East Asia War, the Japan Motion Picture Corporation has decided to open 10 new branches in Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Saigon, Bangkok, Shonan City, Manila, Batavia and Rangoon.

This decision was reached at a general directors' meeting of the corporation held today at the Hoshigaoka Restaurant.

The general budget of the corporation for the fiscal year 1942-43 amounting to ¥7,000,000 which is double the amount of last year's budget of ¥3,500,000 was unanimously passed by the meeting. The increase in the budget is accounted for by the enormous increase in the expenditure for the production of war newsreels, it was learned.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1942

Australia at a Crossroads

Australia stands at a crossroads. The changed situation of the Southwestern Pacific has driven her to this position. In this fateful hour she stands before two roads. Upon her choice of the one or the other depends her own destiny.

Japan's policy toward Australia was set forth in clear-cut terms when Premier General Tojo recently took up the subject in his speech in the Diet. It was virtually a reiteration in the main part of what has always been the Japanese policy regarding Australia. Japan is motivated by no territorial design but desires to see Australia as a free independent state and as an active partner with the countries of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. However, with a hostile Australia, Japan is to deal as relentlessly as she is doing with Britain. Australia has now to choose whether to assure her own existence or to follow the path that the East Indies did.

The prevalent opinion of Australia, prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, was that Japan's southward march would be checked by enlisting the help and support of both America and Britain. It was firmly believed that her position was sufficiently strong behind the shield formed by the series of islands stretching eastward from Singapore, which is 1,964 miles away from Port Darwin.

Through British propaganda, Australia had been deluded into the belief that Singapore would be impregnable or nearly so, be it assailed from seaward or landward. It was thought that Japan would be unable to extend her arms to Australia before she had established her bases at Singapore and elsewhere. This would never be possible as long as the British naval force ruled those waters. The presence of the American fleet at Hawaii made such undertaking even less likely.

Singapore fell in less than three months after the Japanese Forces opened their drive down the peninsula, and Java and Sumatra shortly succumbed to Japanese arms. Thus, what was once considered Australia's shield has been shattered to smithereens. With the British East Asiatic fleet gone to the bottom and the American navy in no position to send out succor over so great a distance, Australia is now thrown back on her own resources. Australia by herself and alone is to guard her coastline which extends over 12,000 miles.

Within the continent the transportation systems are both inadequate and inefficient. The transfer of military forces and war supplies would be attended with considerable difficulties. The man-power itself of Australia is extremely limited, the whole population being only seven millions. It was planned to raise the strength of the army to a quarter of a million by November, 1939, but this plan as yet remains to be accomplished.

The vulnerability of Australia is only too patent. Nor is this confined to the field of arms. The whole economic structure of Australia in the past has been so dependent upon America and Britain that it is plunged into a serious condition now that contact with those countries is cut off by the Japanese advance. The weak position of Australia is so apparent that her economic collapse is inevitable without outside aid.

Australia has never had any reason, political or economic, to quarrel with Japan. On the contrary, the two countries are so positioned that they are closely bound by affinity of interest through their geographic and economic relations. This phase is best shown by the trade which was seen between the two countries in the past. Their relations have failed to develop, as they by all rights should have done, only because of the obstacles placed in their path by American and British policies. Without their interference, Australia, with her abundant material resources, could be a very important partner in the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

Australia, be it repeated, stands at a crossroads. But the vista in one direction is almost as clear as that in the other. She is called on to make her decision which way to follow. The one way leads to her end as an independent state. The other to that prosperity which her rich resources entitle her. The one means certain death; the other, construction in the cause not only of her own interest but of the peace of the world in an ultimate sense. Australia's destiny rests upon her own decision. And Australia through her history of about a century and a half has never been called on to make a decision of greater moment.

PHYSICIANS

The cleverest doctor cannot save himself.

Easy to get a thousand prescriptions; hard to obtain a cure.

He that takes medicine and neglects diet, wastes the skill of the physician.

• • •

Only those become priests who cannot earn a living.

One son becomes a priest, nine generations are sure of Heaven.

• • •

PROCRASTINATION

Never waste time.

Procrastination is the thief of time.

• • •

PRACTICAL RELIGION

God loves all men.

Better do a kindness near home than go far to burn incense.

To save one life is better than to build a seven-story pagoda.

• • •

YOUTH

In the boy see the man.

The mark must be made in youth.

WINE

Leisure breeds lust.

Wine is the discoverer of secrets.

Intoxication is not the wine's fault, but the man's.

• • •

WOMAN

The good-looking woman needs no paint.

Never quarrel with a woman.

Three-tenths of good looks are due to nature; seven-tenths to dress.

• • •

SERVICE

Injure others, injure yourself.

• • •

One generation plants the trees; another sits in their shade.

• • •

VIRTUE

Better die than turn your back on reason.

Look not on temptation, and your mind will be at rest.

It is a little thing to starve to death; it is a serious matter to lose one's virtue.

ANGLO-U.S. AUTHORITIES TRY TO HIDE OWN LOSS

With No Dignity, Britain Stooped To War's Lowest Strategy

Covered with the stigma of complete failure on every front, the Governments of Great Britain and the United States have begun to gush forth with tales of alleged Japanese atrocities in the latter's occupied areas.

A few weeks ago, leading officials of the foremost two Allied Powers were doing well by quoting huge figures to sugar-coat the tremendous losses being dealt to the Allies by the Japanese. Now they have ceased to be of assistance with a public awakening to actual Japanese victories in the precise areas of their claims to successes.

Having lost every ounce of self-respect by such state of things Great Britain has taken the lead to discard its stalwart dignity. It finally has stooped to war's lowest strategy.

A revelation of atrocity tales made by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the British House of Commons has undoubtedly shocked the British public as well as its Axis opponents. Why the heroic efforts of British soldiers both past and present have to be blighted by these falsehoods is difficult to imagine, unless it is accepted as an indication of a near saturation of the British Government's resistive power.

Cannot Rest in Peace

Thanks to Mr. Eden the souls of Cromwell, Disraeli and Queen Victoria must seriously be disturbed by this encroachment on the sanctity of the House of Commons. Likewise the souls of the Britons sacrificed on the fields of Hongkong, Malaya, Burma, and the Netherlands East Indies cannot rest in peace.

British historians themselves are aware that atrocities are not of Oriental origin. The fabricated tales by the Allies during the last World War were admitted false when the Armistice was concluded, while a secret was simultaneously released that untrained American negroes had been thrown in the frontlines by the Allied command.

In the present struggle there is little mystery about who is actually shedding blood in the interest of the barons on the British Isles. The royal forces have been outnumbered almost 3 to 1 by Indian troops throughout the Malay campaign and the same has been true in the miserable defense of Hongkong.

Inhumanity and Barbarity

Even before the conflict began, British treatment of Japanese evacuees in British territories assumed outrageous proportions, but there is little basis for amazement when Great Britain's trail of inhumanity and barbarity is reviewed.

Mr. Eden should take heed of his country's lengthy history, which most certainly needs some laundering instead of added vilification, before he embarks on such foul atrocity campaigns.

Future generations of the world will eternally be taught the truth of the Sepoy mutiny in India when British generals tied the Indian chieftains to the mouths of cannons and blew them to kingdom come. This oppression of a race still persists in the word of an American journalist, Will Durant, who recently admitted, "I have seen a great people starving to death before my eyes and I am convinced that this exhaustion and starvation are due not, as their beneficiaries claim, to over population and superstition, but to the most sordid and criminal exploitation of one nation by another in all recorded history."

H. G. Wells added his testimony to Great Britain's evil deed in Africa with the stinging indictment that the, ". . . key to the ugliest, most retrogressive, and finally fatal idea of modern imperialism," was the British raids on the Boers for the diamonds of Kimberley and the gold of the Rand.

Patriots Slaughtered

Irrespective of all avowed threats to the British Isles from a continental direction, the Irish led by Premier Eamon de Valera are not forgetting that black Easter Week of 1916 when the King's soldiers, violating all rules of warfare, slaughtered Irish patriots after having caused the appalling famine there in 1847. Vast Irish immigrants in the United States today still live with hatred for England in their hearts and vengeance on their lips.

Aptly it was an eminent Briton, H. G. Wells, who prophesied in 1922, "By such treasons against their subjects, empires destroy themselves." The handwriting on the wall of Asia herald the distinct truth of this remarkable prediction. History is proceeding according to schedule and the glory of the British Empire fades in dishonor due to discreditable attempts at leadership by unique figures like Mr. Eden and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.
—T.T.

Pearls of Wisdom

By annihilating the desires, you annihilate the mind.—Every man without passions has within him no principle of action, nor motive to act.—Helvetius.

• • •

It is remarkable that men, when they differ in what they think considerable, are apt to differ in almost everything else. Their difference begets contradiction; contradiction begets heat; heat rises into resentment, rage, and ill-will.—Thus they differ in affection, as they differ in judgment, and the contention which began in pride ends in anger.—Cato

• • •

Economy is in itself a source of great revenue.—Seneca

• • •

When you doubt, abstain.—Zoroaster

• • •

There is no class of men so difficult to be managed in a state as those whose intentions are honest, but whose consciences are bewitched.—Napoleon

• • •

I never listen to calumnies; because, if they are untrue, I run the risk of being deceived; and if they are true, of hating persons not worth thinking about.—Montesquieu

• • •

A bird is an instrument working according to mathematical law, which instrument it is within the capacity of man to reproduce with all its movements.—Leonardo Da Vinci

AGRICULTURAL REFORM UNDERTAKEN BY REICH

Just Measure Will Be Adopted in Occupied Eastern Areas

Volkischer Beobachter

The results of the gigantic struggle between the German and the Bolshevist social and economic order are beginning to take shape. The appointment of Alfred Rosenberg as Reich Minister for the occupied territories in the East, which was the first administrative measure by which the fate of Eastern Europe was to be directed into a new channel, indicated clearly the future development.

For not only in Europe, but all over the world the name of this man was known as a symbol of the most passionate fight against the communist idea and State practice. By his assuming the entire responsibility for the reconstruction of the occupied Russian territories, a thorough liquidation of the Bolshevist past seemed to be guaranteed. That this expectation was justified, is proved by the measures, adopted by the Reich Minister for the occupied territories in the East during the short time he has been holding office. Most important among these is the agrarian reform which was decreed recently.

Weak Spot of Marxism

The agrarian problem has always been a weak spot of Marxism. The founder of the Marxist doctrine himself disregarded it almost completely. Lack of knowledge of the problems involved may have been as much a reason for this as a lack of aptitude for this field in the realization of the classical Marxist doctrines, such as the idea of collectivism. That is why in Germany, too, where the Marxist teachings became a political influence first of all, a "doctrinaire" agrarian program was elaborated only at a very late date. Even then it was not doctrinaire in the proper sense of the term, but contained a number of compromises.

The agrarian problem remained a much disputed question. After the first World War, the agrarian policy of the Marxist parties in Germany, as well as in all other European countries, followed the well-beaten liberal paths. Bolshevist Russia alone made an exception therefrom. It organized its agriculture along the same lines as its industry. If even Marxist circles in Germany for the greater part had been watching this experiment with misgivings, the National Socialist movement, from the day of its origin, had opposed it vigorously. A strong, free peasantry, attached to the soil, was considered as the ideal foundation of the entire nation. It is true that National Socialism placed common interest above private interests too. The State was given the right and the duty to direct the entire economy and therefore agriculture as well. But an equally important part of its political conception was the maintenance of private property and private initiative—in the realm of agriculture as well as in all other fields of economy.

Based on these two principles, National Socialism, in the 10 years of its reign in Germany, has built up an agrarian system, doing justice both to the desire of the individual for private property, personal responsibility and achievement, and to the need of the community of a rational organization of the food basis and of a just distribution of products. From this system the agrarian reform could draw its inspiration which promises a new future to the liberated East of Europe.

Low Living Standard

When the German soldier began his advance into the fertile regions of Western and Southwestern Russia upon which nature has bestowed its blessings so lavishly, he met with conditions, greatly differing from what Bolshevist propaganda wanted to make the world believe. What surprised him above all was the extraordinarily low living standard of the peasantry. The peasants who had been deprived of their private property were organized in the so-called colchoses, production communities within which every one was given his share of work. The burden, imposed upon these production communities in the form of deliveries of their products and taxes, was so overwhelming, that the colchose peasants could barely live. In addition to that, the necessary technical equipment for collective farming of that kind, (agricultural implements and machinery) was completely lacking.

As individual efforts, due to the abandoning of private ownership, necessarily decreased, an improvement of production methods could in no way make up for them therefore. And as the individual peasant saw no possibility to improve his position, his heart was not in the work either. From the undoubtedly unjustifiable serfdom, as it had existed before the Bolshevist revolution, the Russian peasantry was forced into the still less justifiable position of an agrarian proletariat, enslaved and tied down hand and foot. In short it became as clear as day to every German soldier, in particular to those of peasant stock, that the slogan of the "Soviet paradise" was devoid of all meaning.

The new agrarian reform is doing away with the unbearable situation, resulting from the basically wrong ideological conception of Bolshevism. In particular, the colchose organization has been invalidated and all collective farms have immediately been transformed into "group enterprises." These represent an intermediate stage, necessary because of the obvious lack of agricultural implements, caused by the Bolshevist regime, and because of the complete absence of ready cash. Nonetheless, this intermediate stage already bears distinctive traits of private economy. The individual exploitation of the soil has been proclaimed as an unalterable principle.

Free From Taxes

Principally all farm land becomes private property and—what is of especial importance at a time like this when a new start has to be made—free from taxes. Allotment of land to the individual farmers, as it was made in the course of the new agrarian reform, can in no way be considered as final. True to the idea of

(Continued on Page 3)

JAPANESE POSSESS HIGHEST FORM OF NATIONALISM, UNIQUE IN WORLD

Country Now Fighting for Emancipation of Asiatic Peoples Under Supreme Law of Nature

By KAZAN KAYAHARA

There is one thing in the world which the Western people can neither elucidate nor expound by means of any theory. This mysterious thing is the "Japanese spirit." According to a recent report from Berlin, the German people are attributing the wonderful success of Japan in the Greater East Asia War to the mental power of the Japanese people, but not to the superiority of arms of which most Western Powers have enough.

As to the nature and source of the unique mental power of the Japanese nation, however, the German people are still unable to discover anything.

It is rather easy to explain the mechanical structure of a human body. We can set forth in detail the function of all organs in a human body, such as the heart, the lungs, the liver, the kidneys, the stomach, the intestines, the brain, the limbs, the nose, the mouth, etc., etc. But it is almost impossible to tell what a human being is as a whole.

Beauty of Mt. Fuji

Mt. Fuji, if reduced to its elements, will become a heap of volcanic stones, rocks, and gravel. If minutely analyzed, we shall no longer see Mt. Fuji as a whole. If we want to enjoy the sublime beauty of the eight-peaked Mt. Fuji soaring high above the clouds, or the exquisite beauty of the same mountain "standing high on the Eastern sea like a reversed white fan of enormous size," we must view it in its entirety from a distance.

Chinese classics have made me an earnest nationalist in respect to political ideas and synthetic and compendious in psychological propensity. Now, the Chinese method of judgment as stated above, having no scientific foundation, is not very accurate. It goes without saying that in these days of scientific civilization, everything must be "exactly right." In the old days, however, anything that was "almost right" was accepted as passable.

Recently, I have found that I need not turn back to the China of old days in search of nationalism, for it is in Japan, within easy reach. Nationalism in its highest form exists in Japan, my beloved fatherland. Japan has nationalism of its own—nationalism astir with mysterious life, nationalism inexplicable by theory. To the Japanese nation, nationalism is a faith, a belief, and a religion. They say that philosophy becomes a religion when intensified.

Japan's Nationalism

But, nationalism is already a religion in Japan, whereas in Western countries any ism has but a relative position in the minds of the people, like nationalism against internationalism, capitalism against communism, and so forth. Nationalism in Japan is something greater and more important than an ism. It is a national religion, and therefore, occupies an absolute position in the minds of the masses.

In the old days when I was studying Chinese classics, Japan was flooded with Western thoughts, and it was impossible to prevent them from affecting the innocent rising generation of this country. Nor was I immune to this tendency. I set my hand to Western learning.

But, before I went abroad I was unable to interpret any event of the West in a correct light. For I had no knowledge whatsoever of Western life. I expounded or interpreted all Western affairs from a Japanese point of view, while such affairs as were inexplicable from a Japanese viewpoint were left alone because my failure to rightly understand them caused me no direct inconvenience. When I visited America and Europe some years later and on the spot studied and observed various affairs relative to the life of the Western people, I discovered for the first time that here is a fundamental difference between Japan and any Western nation in the spirit of national foundation. It is not a difference in degree, but a difference in kind. The Occident is a world of internationalism. The Western people establish their states as a means of realizing the purposes of internationalism, like the British people of today.

League of Communities

From our point of view, the U.S.A. is not a State in any proper sense of the word. The country was founded by the 13 different communities in the 13 different states that had become independent of the British Government. The American nation, therefore, is more a community than it is a nation. At best, it is a league of communities. There is in the world no such thing as the American race. This is why I call the American nation a group of communities comprised of different races from all parts of the world.

More or less the same thing may be said of other Western nations. Most European nations were founded much earlier than America. They have inhabited, speaking from a geopolitical point of view, several different districts, and have fought and struggled with one another since the very olden times. As a natural result, European nations have experienced greater development in their state idea than the American people. But, all readers of world history must observe the fact that European nations are so many communities of immigrants from Asia just as America is a community formed by immigrants from different countries in Europe. This means that Europe is the First America and America the Second Europe.

Seeks Place to Live In

Now, why do different races move about from one region to another? One of the most important reasons for their migration is their strong desire to find a safe place to live in following their defeats in severe armed conflicts with other nations. Another reason of no smaller importance is their irresistible desire after a better and easier life. History shows that all races in Asia and Europe since time immemorial have been migrating from the north to the south. All European races, especially, have been experiencing difficulties, troubles and distresses.

Unlike China and India, Europe is very poor in natural resources. And therefore, it has been unable to depend on its agricultural products. Putting aside all questions concerning its productivity of gum, tin, tungsten, manganese, etc., which are found nowhere in Europe, it produces no silk, no rice, no coffee, no tea, and no cotton. The people have been wearing hats and clothes of wool, shoes of hide and leather, and eating the flesh of beasts. In short, the Europeans have been dependent on stock-farming.

Meantime, they have established their scientific and mechanical civilization by means of coal and iron which they have in abundance. For the numerous commodities unobtainable in Europe, they have been entirely dependent on Asia. The ancestors of the Europeans many thousands of years ago were natives of Asia. They moved to Europe in search of a richer and easier life. Europe, however, failed to satisfy their desire. The descendants of those people, therefore, have been obliged to lead a poor and ascetic life. This is why the Anglo-American people have a very strong desire for an easy and comfortable life.

Conception of Occident

We need not go to Karl Marx to understand why the Occident is necessarily a world of materialism, positive-mercantilism, and cosmopolitanism.

It was the materialist conception of history of the Western people that sent Vasco Da Gama to India via the Cape of Good Hope. It was also the materialist conception of history of the Occident that led to the discovery of North America by Colombus.

The Western people finally discovered their paradise in this world,—North America. Nevertheless, they are extending their hands of exploitation into far off Asia. This is because their ancestors were from Asia, whose nostalgia is still alive in the hearts of their descendants.

Failing to satisfy my spirit of inquiry through the study of the Anglo-American thoughts, I set about my study of German politics, wherein I found to my satisfaction the thought of State absolutism. As far as I know, in recent times, Germany has been the only Western country where they have had a sort of national idea. Germany regards the State as an absolute being. This means at once that it regards the world as a relative being. This idea, I believe, represents German politics at its best. It leaves nothing to be desired as a political philosophy. Only, I am not sure whether or not there is any difference between the national idea of the German people and that of the Japanese people, where their national idea is already something beyond any ism or philosophy and is forming a sort of national religion, which is inseparable from them like their blood, flesh, and bones.

Most Sacred Treasure

The State is a product of time and history. It is the highest and purest spiritual, moral, and cultural body we have established, and is too precious to be replaced by anything else. If necessary for the preservation of our State, we are ready to lay down our lives any moment, for it is the most sacred of all treasures we have in this world. Once, there were days when they made much of a super-state idea, Now, a super-state idea comes from the desire to lead a cosmopolitan life instead of a national life, or from the desire to follow relativism instead of absolutism. It is clearly a product of the materialist conception of history, or of the ultra-economic conception of history.

The world is the stage where mankind strives to satisfy its material wants. It was the firm belief of the cosmopolites, or internationalists, that "Self-preservation is the first law of nature." It was also their belief that "We live in the same manner as any other people." Apart from the question of whether their belief is right or wrong, there is no doubt that it is a product of relativism.

An American publicist once remarked that "No people in the world are so diligent as the Germans in producing necessary materials; but no people in the world despise materials so greatly as the Germans. In Germany, all materials are regarded as nothing, but mere means of realizing national purposes."

Divided Into Different Races

We often talk about mankind. But, mankind is divided into different races, and each member of each race has his or her name, so that one person may not be mistaken for another. More or less, the same thing may be said of birds, beasts and fish and as a matter of fact it rarely happens that a bird, fish, or an animal is mistaken for something different. Even the most uncivilized races inhabiting the islands in the Southwesten Pacific seldom get mixed with one another.

A State is brought into being when a race advances in civilization, whereas a cosmopolitan life appears where the races retrogress in civilization. The State is, therefore, absolute, whereas the world is relative.

Years ago, I read many books on religion, and found therein such words as "Oneness of the body and soul." "Oneness of material and soul," "Oneness of nature and appearance," and the like. As indicated by those words, the mind shows its activities through the body. Therefore, we want a healthy body. The mind shows its activities also through the material. Therefore, we want an abundant supply of materials. When we find ourselves in a world of absolutism, or where we are required to exhibit our national spirit at its best, we no longer give heed to the safety of life or property.

Acts in Law of Nature

The State comes under the supreme law of Nature, and the Japanese nation, ever since its appearance in this world, has been acting in strict accordance with this law. The cosmopolitan life, in the meantime, comes under the common law of Nature. The Anglo-American people fight from their standpoints as cosmopolitans, and, therefore, are easily defeated. The Japanese people, however, fight from their standpoint as absolutists, and therefore come out victorious in every battle they fight.

In the present day world, Japan must maintain and promote its prestige, allowing its lower structure to be governed by the common law of Nature, but keeping its upper structure under the strict command of the supreme law of Nature. This is quite clear from the fact that we are now fighting the Greater East Asia War for the emancipation of all Asiatic peoples as well as for the construction of a co-prosperity and, a special economic sphere in East Asia.

It is a conspicious fact that in Japan the relative mode of living is falling far behind the absolute mode of living. This fact, I believe, gives you a clear notion of the position and responsibility of all our financiers, businessmen and technicians. I deem it their duty to develop the relative life in East Asia into a new mode of relative life that is applicable to all nations in the world. But, mere development of the relative life of East Asia into a universal one can mean nothing but mere transformation of the Japanese life into that of the Anglo-Americans.

Way of Heaven

Neither the Chinese nor any Western nation, other than the Axis peoples who are of the same mind as we are, has a genuine national idea, which in its highest idea of the Japanese nation forms at once the divine Way of Heaven, the nature of which is inexplicable. We, the Japanese people, however, are born with a clear notion of it.

Concerning the inexplicable nature of the Way of Heaven, Confucius, the celebrated sage of old China, said: "I do not like to say anything in this respect. It is inexplicable."

Herein, I have dared to say something about the noble state-idea of the Japanese people with a view to giving it a philosophical foundation and to make it clear to all of you that we must draw a line of demarcation between absolutism and relativism in order to establish a permanent plan to secure the development of the Japanese people along a healthy course.

TIMES BOOK SHELF

By K. KINDERMANN

Enver Pasha

DER SERASKER by Richard Euringer. Publishers Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt Hamburg. 348 pages. 5.80 RM.

During the latter part of Abdul-Hamid's reign (1876-1908) the Macedonian question became most important. The independent Balkan States carried out anti-Turkish propaganda among their own races in the Turkish Balkans. The activities of the so-called "comitajis" caused uprisings and slaughters revenged by equal, if not greater, ferocity. In spite of some reforms Macedonia could not be pacified, and some Turkish officers in Macedonia partly affected by rumors of a new plan to divide Turkey made an attempt to settle this vexing question once and for all. They joined a secret society called the "Committee of Union and Progress" which was formed to restore the constitution. Talaat Bey, a clerk of the Salonika post office and a student of law, together with a few others, formed this group on the model of the Freemason lodges. He succeeded in gaining the intellectuals and many officers of the Turkish Army such as Enver, Mustafa Kemal and Jemal Bey who gave an active force to the organization.

Career of Patriot

Enver who soon became one of the leaders of the society called in the history of Turkey by the name of "Young Turks," was born on the Black Sea coast. His father was Turkish, his mother Albanian and his grandmother was Circassian. He entered the Turkish Army as a subaltern and was sent to Salonika where he came into touch with the above-mentioned secret movement. His future leadership became evident, when, in 1908, he raised the flag of revolution in Macedonia.

He then went to Berlin as military attache and pursued his studies in the German capital until 1911. Later he took command at Benghazi in the Italo-Turkish war and, after the Peace of Lausanne, returned to Constantinople to find Turkey in the midst of the Balkan War. Being involved in the internal struggle of the parties, Enver gained such tremendous influence among the Young Turks, that in June 1914, he promoted himself to the office of Minister of War, and when the World War broke out he began to cherish strategical ambitions.

As a true ally of the Central Powers, he led an entire Turkish Army in an offensive in the snow-covered mountains on the Russo-Turkish border. Due to the eccentric character of Enver, who was absolute ruler of the country, the relations with Liman von Sanders, chief of the German military mission, became strained and when the collapse took place the Pasha was forced to flee to Germany by way of Odessa. The Turks welcomed the armistice as being the end of the great suffering of long years of war, but they soon forgot this in the humiliation and persecution to which the armistice exposed them.

Under these conditions, the Turks had a bitter forestaste of the peace they would receive at the hands of the victors. Fortunately, the Allies could not come to an agreement among themselves over the Turkish Peace. While the nationalists in Istanbul and in the provinces appeared in the forefront of the general reaction against the Allies,

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INDIA

An Impartial Study

By Will Durant

Today, more than ever before, the attention of the world is being focussed on India where the struggle against British imperialism is rapidly coming to a head. The noted American scholar and philosopher, will Durant, has written what is probably the most impartial work on the subject. Excerpts from this enlightening book will be reproduced in these columns.—Editor.

The second caste in India is the British army. The Indian forces number some 204,000 men; 60,000 of them are British, including all officers; 1,874 are aviators—the last resort of despotism. There are only a few Hindu officers, and no Hindu is allowed in the air force or the artillery, but 70 per cent of the common soldiery are natives. The Hindus are reputed by the British to be incapable of self-defense, but no British Government has been willing to believe this to the extent of allowing Hindus to learn the art of incorporated murder. The expense of maintaining this army, whose function is the continual subjection of India by bullets, shells and air-bombs, is borne by the Indian people. In 1926 its cost was $200,735,660—a tax of 3 per cent on the scanty earnings of every man, woman and child in the land.

Wherever the Indian army sheds its (mostly native) blood, in Afghanistan or Burma or Mesopotamia or France (for the Government is free to send it anywhere), the expense is met not by the Empire which it enlarges or defends but by Indian revenues alone. When England had to send British troops to India in 1857 it charged India with the cost not only of transporting them, maintaining them in India, and bringing them back home, but with their maintenance in Great Britain for six months before they sailed.

Enormous Contribution

During the 19th century India paid $450,000,000 for wars fought for England outside of India with Indian troops. India contributed $500,000,000 to the war chest of the Allies, $700,000,000 in subscriptions to War loans, 800,000 soldiers, and 400,000 laborers to defend the British Empire outside of India during the Great War. In 1922 64 per cent of the total revenue of India was devoted to this army of fratricides: Hindus compelled to kill Hindus in Burma until Burma consented to come under British rule; Hindus compelled to defend on the fields of Flanders the Empire which in every year, as will appear later, was starving 10 million Hindus to death.

No other army in the world consumes so large a proportion of the public revenues. In 1926 the Viceroy announced the intention of the Government to build a "Royal Indian Navy;" the proposal added that this navy should be used wherever in the Empire the British Parliament might care to send it, and that the entire cost of the navy should be met from the revenues of India. It pays to be free.

Under these British castes toil the real Pariahs or Untouchables of India—the Hindu people. In 1833 the British Parliament decreed that "no native of our Indian Empire shall, by reason of his color, his descent, or his religion, be incapable of holding office." In 1858 Queen Victoria, in an official proclamation, announced it as her "will that so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge.

Actual Policy

Nevertheless the actual policy of the British in India has been one of political exclusion and social scorn. Every year the Indian colleges graduate 12,000 students; every year hundreds of Hindus graduate from universities in Europe or America, and return to their native land. But only the lowest places in the civil service are open to them. Not more than 4 per cent of positions bringing over $4,000 per year are held by Hindus; these berths are reserved for the British. Some of the invaders are capable executives, well worth their high salaries; but most of them are poorly rated by their countrymen.

Lord Asquith declared in 1909 that if high places were given to Hindus half as unfit as the Englishmen who then occupied them in India it would be regarded as a public scandal. Sir Louis Mallet, formerly Undersecretary of State for India, and Ramsay MacDonald, who studied India at first hand, expressed similar opinions. Dr. V. A. Rutherford, M.P., says: "For every post held in India by Englishmen, it would be quite safe to say that there are five or ten Indians well qualified to discharge its duties, and at less than half the cost." Englishmen must be doubly paid to bear the heat of India.

'Decapitation of People'

Liberals like Elphinstone and Munro, Bentinck and Macaulay, Wingate and Ripon protested in vain against this refusal of function to the educated intelligence of India, this "decapitation of an entire people," as Lajpat Rai called it. "It is the commonest thing," says an American missionary, "to see Indian scholars and officials, of confessedly high ability, of very fine training, and of long experience, serving under young Englishmen who in England would not be thought fit to fill a Government or a business position above the second or even third class." "Eminent Hindu physicians and surgeons," says Ramanandra Chaterjee, "are compelled to spend the best years of their lives in subordinate positions as 'assistant' surgeons, while raw and callow youths lord it over them and draw four to five times their pay."

Sir Thomas Munro, British Governor of Madras, said, almost a century ago: "Under the sway of every Mohammedan conqueror the natives of India have been admitted to all the highest dignities of the State; it is only under the British Government that they have been excluded from this advantage, and held in a condition, even when employed in a public department, little superior to that of menial servants." "Since I am writing confidentially," said Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, in 1878,

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